



**KALAMAZOO POLICE
DEPARTMENT**

*125 Years
of Service
1882-2007*

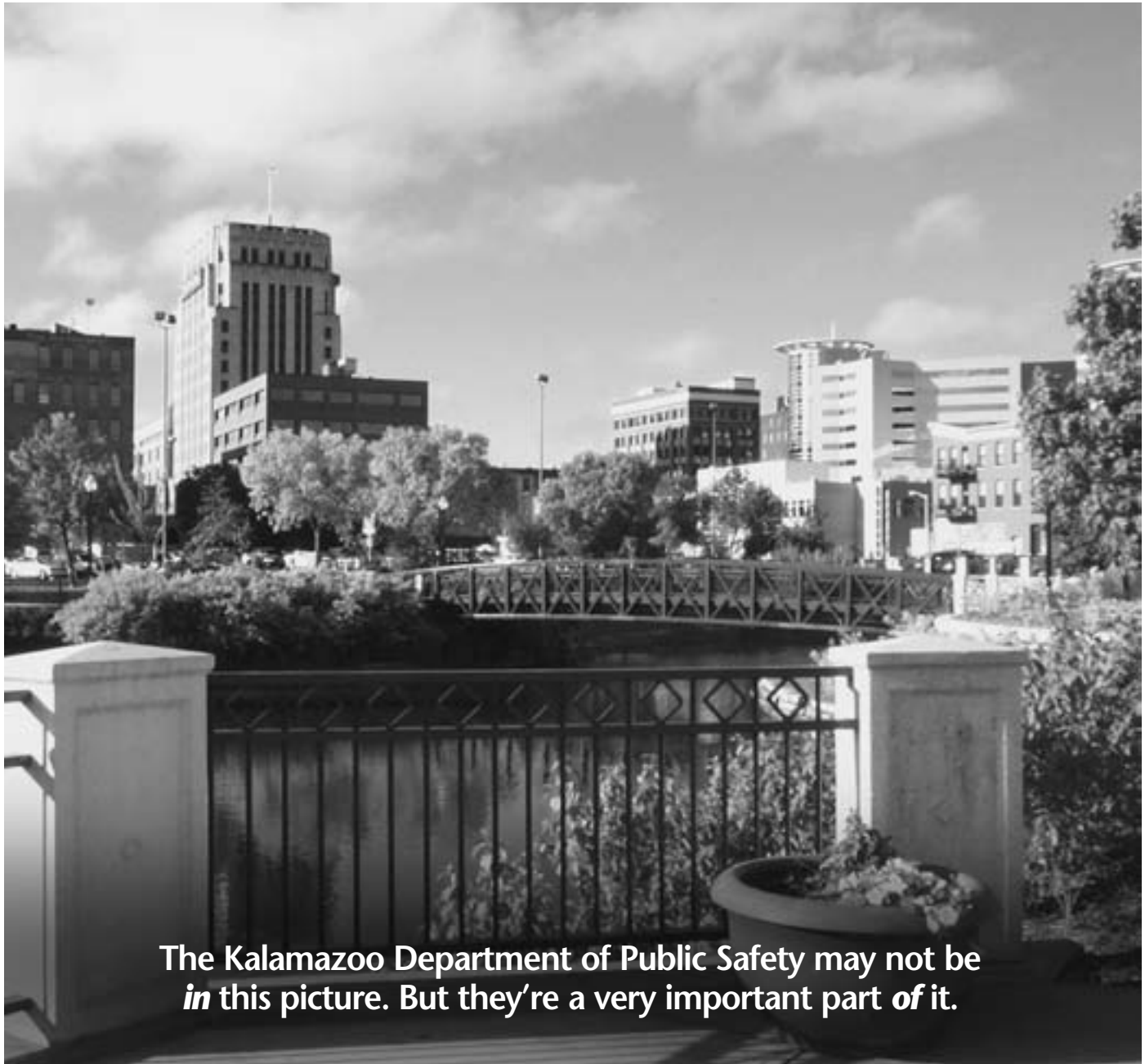
Congratulations!

**KALAMAZOO
DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC SAFETY**



Bronson Methodist Hospital
proudly salutes the Kalamazoo
Department of Public Safety
for their dedicated service
to our organization and to
the community, then and now.





The Kalamazoo Department of Public Safety may not be *in* this picture. But they're a very important part *of* it.

For 125 years, the Kalamazoo Department of Public Safety has been helping protect the people and the places that make Kalamazoo something special. The peace of mind that brings adds a great deal to the quality of life we all enjoy.

So, many thanks. From a company that helps build our community to the very important people who help keep it safe.



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MESSAGE FROM CHIEF WESTON

On the occasion of the 125th anniversary of the Kalamazoo Police Department, now Kalamazoo Public Safety, it is fitting to acknowledge the honorable service of more than 1300 women and men who have faithfully served this community as police officers and public safety officers since 1882.

What began in 1882 has evolved into a premier public safety organization nationally recognized for many of its components and accomplishments including a state-of-the-art evidence management system, a model crime lab, an expert bomb squad, an award winning canine team, a multi-jurisdictional drug investigation team and a homicide and cold-case investigation unit responsible for a 97% clearance rate and the closure of 25 previously unsolved murders.

Many current and former members of this department serve as trainers and instructors in all facets of the public safety profession. Many retirees have taken the talent, experience and expertise gained during careers with this department and moved on to serve other communities, many as chiefs of law enforcement agencies.

It is an honor to be a member of this fine organization. I am proud to have worked with dedicated professionals who have served this community with distinction. From the dispatchers who have first contact with those in need, to the officers and firefighters that respond to calls for service, to the detectives and technicians that conduct extensive investigations, to the investigators that rid the community of drugs and the support staff that provide vital training as well as technological and administrative support, this department is comprised of good and noble people; and it has been for 125 years.



In 2007 we are blessed to have the finest equipment and advanced technology available to assist us as we strive to provide the best possible public safety services. This was not the case for most of this department's 125 years. None the less, the accomplishments and successes of this department are, have been and will always be, the result of the dedication and perseverance of its members. Thank you for your service to the citizens of Kalamazoo. They are fortunate indeed.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dan Weston". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Dan Weston
Chief of Public Safety

EARLY LAW & ORDER



Michigan was established as a territory by an act of Congress on January 11, 1805, and remained a territory until admitted as a state on January 26, 1837.

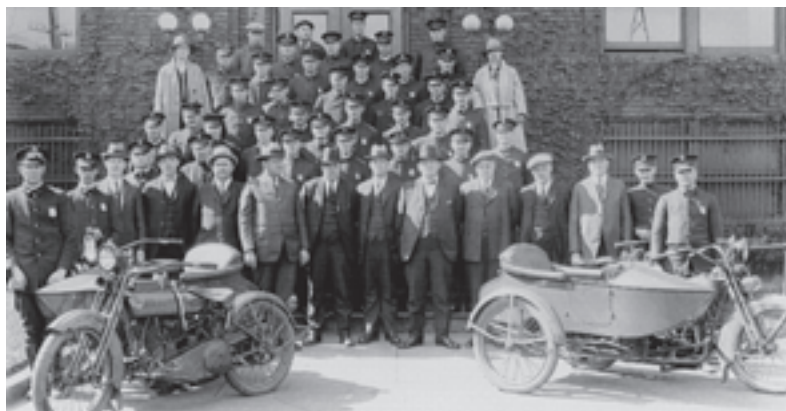
Titus Bronson came to the Michigan Territory in 1829 and purchased 160 acres of land along the Kalamazoo River Valley. Titus built a log cabin, plotted out a map of a town, and then named it Bronson. Robert Peel was named town constable in 1829. After a lively squabble with the founder of Comstock, Horace Comstock, over the location of the county seat, Titus Bronson won out.

Bronson was named the county seat. In 1836 the village of Bronson was renamed the Village of Kalamazoo.

In 1837 Michigan was admitted as a state. Not long after, in 1843, the Village of Kalamazoo held its first election for town marshal. David Gilman won and became the first man to wear the marshal's star. The duties outlined by the village for marshal were to maintain law and order and to protect the lives and property of those persons within the corporate village limits.

In 1874 in the Village Annual Report,

it was revealed that the then marshal noted "the paid police has been too small, and too much has been expected of the marshal and one or two assistants. No other place of the size of this has paid so little attention to its police department. While our population, for good order and sobriety will compare favorably with any of our sister villages and cities, yet, as a rule, crime keeps pace with the population of any place. Our active police force of today is the same that it was 10 years ago — and the expense attending it merely nominal."

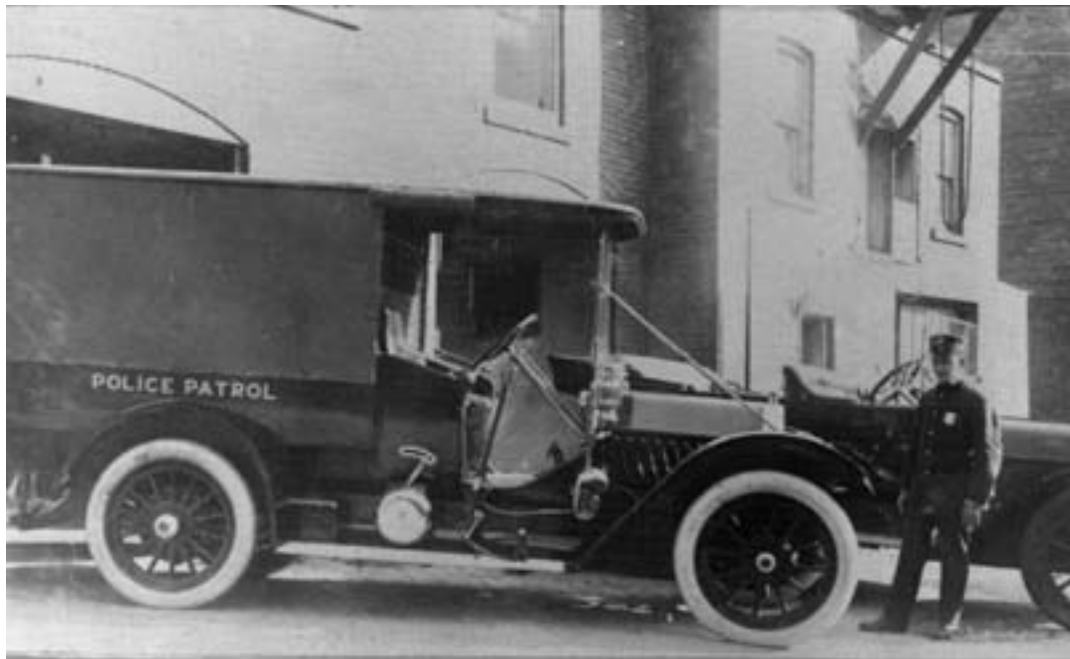


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HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT

1882

Kalamazoo's first Police Department was organized on April 13, 1882, under the direction of Marshal Wattles, employing six men. The budget was \$6,000, which covered all expenses. During the first year of operation, 597 persons were arrested, including 258 drunks.

The Village of Kalamazoo passed legislation during this year to become a city. Due to some errors in legislation, the city had to resubmit for a charter in 1884. By some records, this indicates that the police force was re-established in 1884 — as the first Kalamazoo Police Department.



Early officers pose, 1910.



Officers pose for a photo in the 1930s.

*Congratulations on 125 Years
of Service to the Community*
Kalamazoo Police Department

PUBLISHING GROUP
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Publishers of Encore Magazine

The Kalamazoo Police Department's inventory under Marshall Wattles included: one office desk; one sofa; seven chairs; four spittoons; two inkstands; one police register; one day blotter; one scrapbook; one set of Local Acts of Michigan; six pairs of handcuffs; one pair of leg-irons; six belts; four clubs; 11 police badges; six dark lanterns; four oilcloth coats; and five overcoats.

1884

After a fight between two officers, an ordinance was passed prohibiting officers from drinking liquor on duty. Officers were not to enter any saloon unless performing a specific police duty.

It was the responsibility of the marshal and officers to collect village and sewer taxes, to see that streets were maintained, and to issue violations to those failing to maintain streets in their area.

1886

There were six officers with only four overcoats available, requiring the officers to share. The first two officers were dismissed from the police department after they were found to be frequenting gambling halls on duty.



At one time Checker Motors produced police cruisers, some of which were used in Kalamazoo.



Early traffic accident investigation training.





Police vehicle, 1948.



Lyndon Granger, a long time traffic officer, directs traffic in downtown Kalamazoo around 1940.

1888

An excerpt from the Annual Report reads: “The number of men on the force (including the night clerk) is eight, and with the present management and the situation of affairs in the city being very favorable, we consider this number sufficient for our present needs, but we are of the opinion that the efficiency of the force would be largely increased if they were furnished with a patrol wagon. The amount necessarily expended each month for carriage hire is not very large, but it makes an item in the yearly expenditures of the dept., and we are disposed to recommend such an addition to the working material of the department be made at an early day.”

1889

Marshal Lyman M. Gates reported that “the Department still needs a patrol wagon. The marshal has to provide his own horse at his own expense to do the city work. A patrol wagon ought to be procured at once and relieve the marshal of that expense and save the city expenses in other directions.”

1890

The first vehicle was purchased, a brass and chrome patrol wagon pulled by a horse named “George.” The wagon was used extensively on East Main St., which was called “Saloon Row,” where most of the city’s 48 saloons were located.



Lt. Ray Fuller.

1891

Thomas F. Owens was marshal in 1891, with 12 men under his command. Six patrolmen were on duty at that time and averaged 200 pounds in weight — and they were nearly all six-footers.

1893

The first speeding ordinances were passed to stop wagon drivers and horsemen from traveling at dangerously high speeds on city streets. The city abolished the office of marshal and appointed their first Chief of Police.

1894

The city still needs an electric signal system, says Marshal William Hare. Further, a patrol wagon was reported as now being a necessity, and officers were given nightsticks and lanterns, but no guns.

1896

The police were still asking for an electric signal system, and also requesting an officer in civilian clothes.

Officers have been provided with new helmets and other supplies as needed. The city provided care for tramps and 512 applied for quarters.

1898

According to Calvin Rasor, Chief of Police, two bicycles were purchased for officers, giving them mobility. He also reported that police rooms were very shabby and a disgrace to the city. Another addition was the use of special police during the street fair in October.

1899

The needs for another horse were made known, as the current one was reportedly old and not dependable. An electric light at Burdick and Main was installed to summon officers, who started using electric flashlights to replace oil lanterns, according to Chief Calvin Rasor. Also in this year Marshal Gates found 14 girls and 137 boys, under age, frequenting the saloons of the city. Later he cleaned out all “stalls,” which were popular in saloons in those days.



Lt. Donald Verhage administers a Breathalyzer test to CSO Divina Otte (in a training office).



Police retirement formation.



Officers pose at the memorial for officer Cam Koy.



Captain Curtis Berglin (then Lt.) addresses troops.

1900

President McKinley complimented the mayor for the fine police department during his visit, according to Burr Greenfield, Chief of Police, on March 12. After an accident on July 26 in which Harold Johnson, 8, lost both legs, the council voted to equip the police ambulance with a first-aid kit.

1901

Ald. H.E. Congdon recommended on July 22 that the city buy an electric ambulance to eliminate the cost of horses. On December 3, a new city ambulance was placed into service at the police barn. Mention made of detective service in the annual report, along with a recommendation that an electric patrol system with boxes throughout the city be installed.

1902

A new ambulance was purchased, and the one horse for the police department served on both the patrol wagon and the ambulance. A telephone patrol system was installed, including police telephones at Main and Burdick and the two railroad stations. The department is now in new quarters over Muffley's store, 132-146 S. Burdick St.

1903

On March 9, at the request of Ministerial Alliance, the City Council ordered Chief Geo Boyles to clear out all slot machines within 48 hours. Charles Grotemut was listed as detective in the Annual Report, and police commissioners reported that the department was in a demoralized state but that after Chief Boyles became the chief, it improved greatly.

1904

Voters approved a proposal on April 4 to establish a Police and Fire Commission. Charles Grotemut and Ralph W. Chapman were listed as detectives in a roster in the Annual Report. The police department requested a team of horses for the patrol wagon and ambulance as one horse was not sufficient to pull them.

1905

The police complained that \$60 a month was not enough compensation and they circulated a petition asking for \$75. The Smith & Wesson .38 caliber revolver was put into use.

1906

A new department telephone system went into operation on October 26. The department went over budget (\$20,000) by \$1,015.68, as it was necessary to furnish new equipment for the men and put an additional man on the force.



Lt. Roberto Zuniga monitors traffic with radar.

1907

In the early days, before 1907, a red light was placed at Main and Burdick streets to be flashed on when patrolmen were needed at headquarters. A private telephone system was later placed in operation for the patrolmen to call in from their beats. One of these telephones was located at Main and Burdick streets, another was at Pitcher and Main streets, a third was at Burdick Street and the Michigan Central Railroad, and a fourth was located at Walbridge and Ransom streets. The call boxes were known as A. B. C. and D. In 1907 this system was abolished and the Bell Telephone company installed signal phones, and several more call telephones were installed on the east side of the city.



Officers Paula Hensell and Percy Jenkins complete the booking process.





1909

John Pitts (KPD) was listed in the Gazette as the first to draw a city pension. A member of the police department for 25 years, he has drawn \$25 a month since his retirement on June 20, 1909.

The chief requested a team of horses as the present one was old and just couldn't pull the wagons. He also requests a pound be built for stray dogs.

1910

A traffic officer was stationed at Main and Burdick streets. A motorcycle was added to the police department, and an "Indian" motorcycle was bought.

1911

The commission and Chief Charles B. Allen stated that the department needed 10 more men.

1912

Charles W. Struble took over the department. It was reported that the patrol wagon and ambulance were worn out and ancient, and that the patrol wagon had been a disgrace for some years. The Michigan Automobile Company furnished a five-passenger, 40 hp service car, fully equipped, but there was a need for a skilled driver. The first traffic cop is hired.



Sgt. Ron Lee poses with officers upon retiring.



Officers gather for a briefing.

1913

The department moved to a new headquarters at 122 E. Water St. on August 4. On January 24, Ora Mathews was appointed as a special police officer; she was the first woman in the state to get such a job. On March 21 the Police Gun Club was organized, with George Ralph as president, Samuel Sloan as vice president, and Sgt. Ben Taffee as secretary/treasurer.

1914

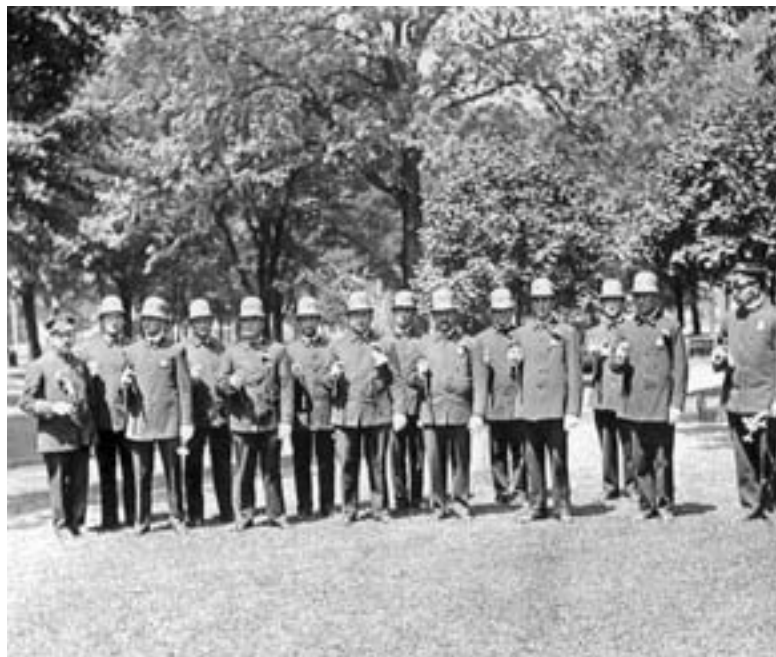
Thirty-eight members of the police force were employed under Chief Struble, and there were 1,775 persons arrested — 1,160 for drunkenness. The third story of the police department building had not been finished, and the estimated cost of that building (\$40,000) had not been exceeded. Authorities requested that the building be finished properly. Also noted was the fact that KPD patrolmen were paid less than in other cities of the state.

1916

Due to budget constraints, the following were laid off: five patrolmen, one janitor, and one clerk. The department needed an identification division.



Officers pose in front of HQ.



1918

Police were kept busy rounding up delinquents, dealing with draft boards, and the registration of German alien enemies, as well as looking after disloyal Americans in general. Liquor violators began to hang around certain pool rooms, and some felt licenses should be revoked in those establishments.

1919

The Commission-manager form of government began its first year of operation, the Detective Bureau was organized, and the City Commission authorized police censorship for movies. The people voted to incorporate into the police and license code a chapter to be known as the "Moving Picture Censorship Ordinance." The Kalamazoo Police and Firemen's Association was organized for the purpose of encouraging and developing a higher degree of skill and efficiency.

1920

The "Volstead Act" (prohibition) took effect, which caused a great deal of law enforcement action in the area. On February 25, new police chief Benjamin F. Taffee reported that two motorcars were in use, one an ambulance/patrol wagon and the second a high-power service car, used to carry squads on emergency drives.

1921

The department was kept busy with traffic violations and "prohibition law." The chief requested two plainclothesmen be added for prohibition and gambling offenses. Installation of 14 electric lighted traffic guides aided in the handling of vehicular traffic, and requests for four more were made, according to Chief Benjamin F. Taffee, who described his department as good, with fine morale.

1922

Vehicular traffic and enforcement of traffic laws made up about 50 percent of the arrests. Sixty-nine arrests were for prohibition violations. A weekly school of instruction for patrol and traffic officers proved beneficial.





Dayshift officers (1930s).

1923

The chief requested two more motorcycles, one more automobile, and 10 men to be added to the department because patrolmen during the daytime were all tied up with traffic duty at street intersections.

A Gamewell Flashlight system was installed to call patrolmen on the beats when needed for emergencies. It was thought that the system would help make the department run with efficiency. Petitions were filed by citizens to remove Chief Taffee.

1924

An excerpt from the Annual Report: "All of which shows that in spite of the political intrigue and strife brought about by certain disgruntled police officers, ex-police officers and politicians, who maliciously attacked the police department during the past year, still the work of the department has progressed. Several changes have been made in the personnel of the department during the past year, which has resulted in placing the disturbing element in the minority and bringing about better cooperation in the police department." Benjamin F. Taffee, chief of police.





1925

The police department's appropriations for the fiscal year of 1925 was \$114,981 of which \$97,552 was for salaries.

A new chief, Roy Carney, was named.

1926

There were 9,844 complaints, 1,912 arrests, 4,175 traffic violations, 88 arrests for Prohibition violations, and 885 of the total arrests were for first time drunkenness.

1927

Conferences addressing the serious traffic conditions in the city were held and members of the citizens committee concurred on the problem. A Chrysler touring car (\$2,600) was placed into service, however it was only used for fast emergency calls. A new Gamewell Calling and Bell Light system was installed to replace the old one and nine more call boxes were added, making a total of 18 boxes in the city.

1928

The post of Police Commissioner was created by the City Commission in August and Rock Fleming was appointed to the job; Roy Carney is still police chief. Arrests for drunkenness totaled 864, with 82 charges of prohibition violations.



Eleanor Roosevelt visits in the 1940s.

1929

The Traffic Division was organized, with 18 officers. An up-to-date identification bureau was established.

1930

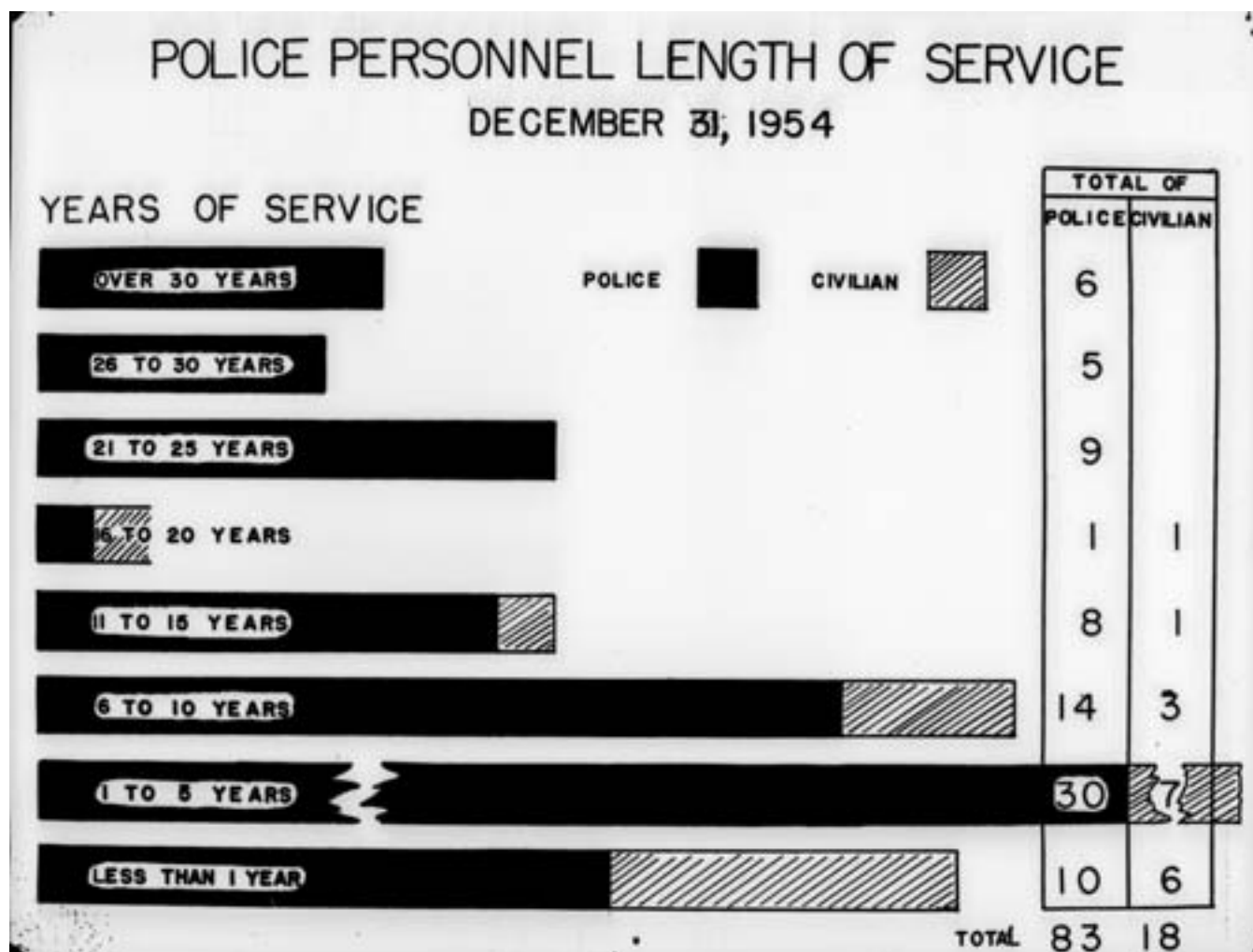
Acquired two Thompson sub-machine guns and a large bore gas gun, six bullet proof vests.

For the first time in its history, the department was put through a schedule of pistol instruction and target practice.

1931

Police completed a Jiu Jitsu course, and all officers were instructed during a two-week series of classes. In February, Officer Loyal Aldrich was cited for a medal, the American Legion Award, for solving auto theft cases. Open school was offered to the city's policemen — officers attended on their own time. Two patrolmen were assigned the painting of streets.





1932

Department automobiles included four Model A Fords of 1931 vintage, one Chrysler touring car and one Dodge ambulance-patrol wagon combination. No radio communication was available. A six-hour day was established for firemen and police to preserve jobs for more people, with each employee losing about \$30-\$32 per month. This plan also removed married women from jobs if a single woman could fill the positions. The Identification Bureau installed a police camera, and the Identification Bureau was equipped to develop and print pictures; the new camera was of the portable type.

1933

Prohibition was repealed and a police identification system was introduced in the United States and Europe. Death masks were created to establish the identity of people found murdered.

1934

The police department cooperated to the fullest extent with the Dept. of Justice in Washington, D.C. and the Dept. of Public Safety, East Lansing, Mich., in forwarding all arrest information and crime reports.





1945 department photo.

1935

The police department purchased an up-to-date ambulance for conveyance of those injured in accidents and for the handling of persons by order from the Health Department. The police garage was enlarged, and a room was created for the police school and a place to hold the Children's Safety Club. The Identification Bureau took over the registration of fire arms.

1936

"Remodeling at police headquarters, in preparation for the installation of the police radio station, was begun Wednesday afternoon and will require about two weeks. Installation of the police radio will be the major improvement in the department in several years. The antennae has been installed on the roof of the building, and other equipment is here and ready for assembly as soon as the offices are completed. There will be some changes in the police offices to make room for the radio dispatching and receiving ..." said an Annual Report excerpt about the 100-watt radio system. Police motors covered 110,000 miles

in a year, and there was a major revamping of the criminal records system. The Identification Bureau was enlarged, including the photographic laboratory, fingerprint files and office. Dee Williams was wounded on August 5 in a battle with a gunman at Gibson and Portage streets. Lt. Darrell Wicke killed one of the gunman, John Wesley Johns.

1937

Kalamazoo celebrated its status as the only city in America with a population of 50,000 or more to be debt-free, as the last remaining bonds against the municipal government were destroyed. In addition, two-way radios were installed in six vehicles.

1938

Six 1938 Chevrolets were purchased to more safely equip the police. The police attempted to enforce a curfew, and youngsters under 16 were to be off the streets by 10 p.m. in the evening. Parents had been told that where youngsters were picked up a second time for violating the ordinance, they were subject to discipline in the detention home.



Officers march in a Kalamazoo parade in the 1960s.



1955 Breathalyzer test.

1940

The first mounted policeman, Clarence Pierce, attired in a park ranger's uniform rode "Nicky," the police-trained horse purchased by the city in Chicago early in the spring, patrolled Milham Park during the spring, summer and fall season. Three traffic patrol standards were purchased by the police department for use at schools and 24 more were sought for use during the next year. The brightly colored and distinctly outlined standards served as a warning to motorists that they were approaching a school area and must slow down. Most police vehicles went to one man car assignments this year.

1941

Carlton Jackson, patrolman, attended the FBI Academy and returned and conducted a police school at KPD. The "Big Uncle Club" was established by KPD with the cooperation of the Optimist Club. The program was instituted to assign delinquent children to various members of the club for guidance.

1942

Noncriminal finger printing of workers is required in war production. Fewer traffic violations occurred this calendar year due to a shortage of gasoline. A Boy Scout troop was formed by officers, and a movie was made by the traffic division regarding bicycle safety.





1943

Kalamazoo's first school traffic policewoman began duties. Her name was Mary Jane Conklin, age 22, at Parkwood School. Sixteen crossing guards were employed, and a third police woman.

The City Commission bought \$500,000 in U.S. War Bonds.

1944

One of the first steps taken by Chief (Ralph) Chapman after his appointment was organization of the in-training school with the department. Police schools were held annually thereafter for all members of the department. Instructions largely were given by the older ranking officers in the department, some of whom had received special training with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D.C., the University of Michigan, and the Michigan State Police. Traffic Safety Veteran status was awarded: "During his term as chief, Chapman has devoted much attention to traffic safety, and through his suggestion 10 years ago, the city of Kalamazoo enacted one of the first pedestrian ordinances in Michigan, an ordinance which was a major factor in bringing to Kalamazoo the statewide reputation of having the best pedestrian regulations." The Kalamazoo Ordinances were copied by other cities.

A Sunday ban on beer and wine was adopted.





The department returned to traditional black and white cruisers in 2006.

1945

Women (two) police radio dispatchers handled over 25,000 calls. Chief Howard W. Hoyt was appointed chief of KPD.

1946

Materials were lacking for uniform orders. Recruitment of men was difficult at this time and the department was 13–15 people short during the year. A policewoman was responsible for tracking down cases of venereal disease resulting from war time.

1947

The department hired 12 recruits who were given eight weeks of training before assuming the responsibility of any districts. However, eight officers departed — with six going into other fields of endeavor. Taxi-cab licensing began.

1948

A Drunk-O-Meter (the first version of Breathalyzer) was utilized. Eleven new men were selected and trained. However, at the end of the year, the department was six men under strength.





Lab Spec. Gerald Luedecking, PSO Laura Misher, Sgt. Daniel Smith and Det. Paul Bianco are honored for their military service.

1949

Parking meters made their first appearance on city streets. Chief Hoyt accepted a safety award in Detroit from the National Safety Council for outstanding achievement in methods of keeping accident records.

Chief Hoyt went to Germany for three months to instruct German police and university officials in American police administration, having received a formal invitation of the United States Dept. of Army.

1950

A crime-prevention movie was filmed in Kalamazoo.

1954

Iva Dee Timmis became the first female detective at KPD.

A commissioner suggested combining the police and fire department, but the idea never developed.

1955

One patrol officer was added to the Youth Bureau.

The City of Kalamazoo sold a building known as Corporation Hall (J. C. Penney Co.) for \$300,000.



1957

Chief James Slavin took over as chief. The first in-service training course for supervisors was conducted in 1957, which consisted of 30 class hours and dealt with the problems and functions of supervision.

1958

City police purchased an Edsel — ahead of the times?



1960

The department moved to 215 W. Lovell Street headquarters, which was built for about \$800,000.

1961

Starting police officer wages increased from \$4,464 to \$5,304 per year.

1963

Police officers and firemen were allowed to retire at 60 without penalty. The previous age was 65.





Officers patrol the Knollwood area.



1967

Newly elected Mayor Paul Schrier was quoted after the election: "We must unshackle the hands of our police."

1969

The Kalamazoo Fire Department went on strike.

KPD had a total of six African-American policemen.

1970

KPD conducted an Advanced Recruit Academy for its own officers.

The department relocated and expanded the area of the communications center.

The City of Kalamazoo ordered police cars.



Officers play and support various sports.



1971

The court-ordered desegregation plan spurred hostility at Central High on May 7.

State-wide mandatory training for police officers began, and the Kalamazoo Police Department was designated as one of the 12 locations for training.

The PCR department included a focus on: The Citizens Teens, The Police-Community Relations Task Force, The Ride-Along Program, and the Non-Prime Time Program.

Patrol vehicles were now gold in color, and protective screens were installed in the patrol vehicles.

Police officers were allowed to have sideburns and mustaches.



1972

Through the use of various grants and training funds, the department sent many officers through both in-service training and various programs in other locations.

KPD participated in the Metro-Squad, which was a three-county narcotics unit.

1975

Public Service Officers (PSO) was initiated in June under a federal grant. They were responsible for noncriminal calls for service.





Kalamazoo Public Safety Officers pay tribute to their colleagues who lost their lives in the 9/11 tragedy.

1977

PCR complaints were formalized in the handbook, and a recruiting program was established with emphasis on minority and female hiring.

Other new programs included the COPS program (Community Oriented Policing) and the Tele-Serv program.

A community-wide survey was done to measure the public's perception.

Chief Dean A. Fox retired and John E. Ross was sworn in.

Minor complaints were taken by telephone. New police uniforms were purchased.

1978

A complete modification in the report-writing system was put into place, the S.I.U. (Special Investigation Unit) began, and N.P.O. (Neighborhood Patrol Officers) started up this year.

The Communication Center shifted to civilian staff, except for the supervisor.





1979

The department was involved in a study related to 911 and the central dispatch system.

The Police Department sought women and minority job applicants. The city looked at a combined police/fire department.

1980

A tornado hit downtown Kalamazoo in May, killing five and injuring many. The Civil Defense Preparedness paid off during this event.

The entire General Order system was revamped.

The Major Case Squad was initiated.

A four-day work week was approved; Kalamazoo pondered the possibility of a fire/police combination.

1981

City police resumed the chaplain corps, and 18 police officers received "tentative lay-off notices."





1982

The Police Department and Fire Department merged after a vote. The police signed the merger agreement on June 19, 1982. The merger created the Public Safety Department where an employee was trained to perform both police/patrol duties and fire suppression and prevention duties. A Public Safety Officer (PSO) would patrol a "district" in a police cruiser and perform all regular patrol functions such as responding to calls for service, traffic, accident investigation, etc. This Patrol PSO would also respond to all fire calls. The cruiser would be equipped with complete firefighting gear, scott air pack, a fire extinguisher and other firefighting tools. The goal of this transition was to reduce the amount of employees in the department. Prior to the merger the department had 383 employees; the goal was to reach an employee level of 344. Currently the Public Safety Department has 301 employees.

A cake marked the city police centennial.





Chief Weston reads to local youth in Bronson Park.





1983

Two police officers received layoff notices.

1984

The emergency number 911 was placed into service in Kalamazoo.

1987

The K-9 Unit was formed.

1989

Public safety was outfitted with in-car computers.

1991

K.V.E.T. (Kalamazoo Valley Enforcement Team) started at a remote site.



The Kalamazoo Public Safety explorer group won the Governor's Trophy in 2005.





1992
Installation of MDT terminals was initiated in patrol cars.

1993
Kalamazoo approved \$1.3 million for a public safety radio system.

1994
Kalamazoo Police unveiled new radios, a \$1.3 million, 800 MHz trunk-line radio system.

Police #1 precinct was opened at the transportation station.





Officers support the community by assisting in an annual food drive.



1996

The evidence room got an overhaul in the amount of \$163,656.

1999

A memorial to PSO Cameron P. Kooy was dedicated in Oakwood.

2000

Chief Gary A. Hetrick retired and Daniel L. Weston took over the helm of KDPS.

A report called for citizen watchdogs: a task force recommended forming a citizen panel to review complaints against Kalamazoo police officers.





2001

Police were on guard against terrorism; Kalamazoo police were in line for ethics training.

2002

Federal grant money put COPS in schools with officers to provide mentoring.





2003
KDPS moved to 150 E. Crosstown Pkwy.

The city joined a state emergency pact, and the city grappled with an officer shortage.





2005

On April 21, 2005, the public safety building at 215 W. Lovell was demolished.

The Kalamazoo Public Safety explorer group won the Governor's Trophy.





2006

KDPS offered an 11th Citizens' Public Safety Academy.

2007

Officers earned an A+ at the 20th annual officer appreciation night.

The city aimed to improve race equity and a Racial Equity Subcommittee was formed.

PSO Jason Colyer received the "Medal of Valor."



BADGES / PATCHES



The City Marshal was the law enforcement for the City of Kalamazoo prior to the establishment of the formal police department in 1882. The City Marshal also continued its duties for several years after the formation of the police department. This City Marshal badge was most likely made by a local jeweler. It is completely hand engraved and made of gold.



The first badge worn by the Kalamazoo Police Department was this very plain shield-shaped badge that said only "Kalamazoo Police" without a number designated.



A second shield-shaped badge was in existence, with a cut-out star inscribed with "Kalamazoo Police" and a large, gold number 1. These were early transitional badges used to go from a City Marshal to a police department.



The six-point star badge is considered to be the first badge issued to the entire police department in 1882. Five varieties of star badges were worn from 1882 to approximately 1900. The variations are a result of different manufacturers as new officers were added or badges had to be replaced.



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As star badges were phased out, sometime around 1900, the department switched to the eagle-topped shield badge. The entire department went to a badge similar to those shown here, even for the higher ranking officers. The highest ranking officers had gold-plated badges with their designated rank. The patrolman badges of this era were used only for a few years before the introduction of the dog-eared badge of approximately 1907.

This style of badge, known as the “dog eared shield,” was used longer than any other badge style in Kalamazoo Police history. It was used from approximately 1907 to 1978.



This early dog-eared shield was hand engraved. Each badge was a work of art, with no two badges the same.



The badge of about the 1940s and 1950s was machine stamped with the numbers and letters.



Dropping the numbers in the center and adding the State of Michigan seal was a change in the 1960s. This style was used until it was phased out in 1978.

This eagle-topped shield was adopted by the department in approximately 1978 and was used until 1980.





Shoulder patches worn by Kalamazoo police officers have evolved along with departmental responsibilities.



Upon the merger of police and fire services, the Kalamazoo Public Safety shield was issued in 1983.



Issued to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the Kalamazoo Police Department, these badges were made available to past and present officers and may be worn on the uniform in 2007.

CHIEFS

In the early years of the village of Kalamazoo, the most common description of the law enforcement officer was that of marshal. As the village grew and became a city, titles of marshal and police chief were both used.

Past experience was not a prerequisite for police chief and marshal appointments in the early years of the city. Many were political or popular appointments, and credentials were not required.

Gustavus M. Gates	1881 – 1883
John H. Blaney	1883 – 1884
Stephen H. Wattles.	1884 – 1885
John Lamb.	1885 – 1886
John H Blaney	1886 – 1887
Lyman M. Gates	1887 – 1889
Thomas F. Owen(S)	1889 – 1891
William H. Cobb.	1891 – 1892
Willliam Hare (Listed As Marshal).	1893 – 1898
Calvin Rasor	1898 – 1899
Burr Greenfield	1899 – 1902
George E. Boyles	1903 – 1906
Charles B. Allen	1907 – 1911
Charles W. Struble	1912 – 1919
Benjamin Franklin Taffee	1919 – 1925
Roy W. Carney	1925 – 1928
Rock Fleming.	1929 – 1932
Ralph W. Chapman	1932 – 1944
Howard W. Hoyt Sr.	1944 – 1956
Sherwin H. Heywood	1956 – 1958
James M. Slavin	1958 – 1962
Dean A. Fox	1962 – 1977

Kalamazoo Department Of Public Safety

John E. Ross.	1977 – 1989
Edward P. Edwardson	1990 – 1994
Gary A. Hetrick	1995 – 2000
Daniel L. Weston	2000 – Present



Front: Dean Fox, Ed Edwardson. Back: Dan Weston, John Ross, Gary Hetrick.



Chief Hetrick and Chief Weston (then Captain Weston).



Chief Weston pins the badge on Rafael Diaz, a newly sworn officer.

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*Thank you KDPS for serving
the citizens of Kalamazoo!*

Roy W. Carney — 1926 – 1928

Roy Wade Carney was best known during his detective years as a hero as he was the recipient of the Carnegie Medal after his attempt to save the life of a boy who was exposed to electrocution. For his efforts, he received a handsome medal and a \$1,000 monetary award. Roy was a senior detective credited with having been one of the keenest of interrogators of suspects, and he obtained convictions when others failed. His vast legal knowledge of criminals and criminal investigation, seizure and arrest, police authority, and procedure was largely the result of his spending most of his spare time reading and studying law. He worked with fellow detective Charles H. Grotemut for more than 15 years. Det. Carney was suddenly thrust into the role of chief of police when Benjamin Taffee was removed from office in 1925. During his tenure in office, Rock Fleming was the police commissioner and Carney was the police chief. His appointment to acting chief was a surprise to him, and he learned of it through a letter from the city manager. He was then named chief, but that position was cut short after a public display of anger which occurred when a photographer aggressively pursued a photograph of an incident. After the hearing on the matter, he was removed from the position, but he was reinstated as a detective at an unknown date. Mr. Carney was born on January 28, 1878, in rural Kalamazoo County to parents Byron and Alice (Fletcher) Carney. He married Emma Carney, who was active in the Police and Sheriff's Auxiliary in 1906, and they had one son, Wade P. Carney. Det. Carney suffered a coronary thrombosis and passed away on February 6, 1943, in Kalamazoo, and he is buried in Riverside Cemetery.

**Rock Fleming — 1928 – 1932**

Rock Fleming was appointed by the city as a patrolman in 1903, and he was a detective by 1905. He was one of two police chiefs in Kalamazoo who also served as county sheriff by 1915. He was given the title of police commissioner in 1931 and carried it through 1935 when he was named police chief. One of the first steps taken by Chief Chapman after his appointment was organizing the in-training school with the department. Police schools were held annually thereafter for all members of the department. Instructions were given by the older ranking officers in the department, some of whom had received special training with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D.C., at the University of Michigan, and with the Michigan State Police. Chapman devoted much attention to traffic safety and initiated the first pedestrian ordinances in Michigan. He was ultimately forced to retire in 1944 due to compulsory requirements of age under the city employees retirement and annuity



plan. However, when Ralph Chapman retired, he was not done, as he became a municipal judge in Boynton Beach, Fla., remaining in that position for five years until ill health forced him to leave that post. Mr. Chapman was born in Alamo Twp., Kalamazoo County and died in December 1955 in Florida.

Howard W. Hoyt Sr. — 1945 – 1955

Howard W. Hoyt Sr. was a chief with several credentials from other agencies when he joined the Kalamazoo Police Department in 1945 as the police chief. Mr. Hoyt started his career as a police officer in his home town of Wichita, Kan., from 1929 to 1940. He then joined the University of Minnesota as an extension specialist, and then in 1941–1942 as police training specialist for Purdue University. He also had been the director of security for Gopher Ordnance Works in St. Paul, Minn. Prior to coming to Kalamazoo, he was director of security for the Manhattan District Project at the University of Chicago, which was developing the atomic bomb. Howard Hoyt remained as the police chief in Kalamazoo for 10 years. During his tenure here he was a police consultant to Germany in 1949 and again in 1951, and from 1948 to 1949 he was president of the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police. He accepted a position with the United States State Department in South Viet Nam in May 1955 and spent four years in that assignment. He then joined the police administration school at Michigan State University. Chief Hoyt was born in Oklahoma on March 21, 1906. In 1911, with his parents, he went to Kenya Colony, East Africa, where his parents were stationed as missionaries for the American Friends' Board of Foreign Missions. He returned to the United States in 1924 to complete his education. Married to Blanche E. Elgin, the couple had two children, Howard Jr. and Nancy Jeanne.

**Sherwin H. Heywood — 1955 – 1957**

Sherwin Heywood served 37 years and four months with the department. Chief for his last two years, Mr. Heywood retired on June 30, 1957, due to health problems. He joined the department in February 1920 as a patrolman and was promoted through the ranks. Born January 7, 1892, in Cheshire Township, Allegan County, to Benjamin and Laura (Graves) Heywood, he and his wife, Ruth Sniffin, had three sons: Sherwin Jr.; Bruce; and Norman. He passed away at Bronson Hospital on November 4, 1960, after a lingering illness.

James M. Slavin — 1958 – 1962

James Slavin was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on July 20, 1912.



He became a police officer in Cincinnati and advanced to lieutenant in that organization. During his employment with Cincinnati in 1946, he attended the Northwestern University Traffic Institute and earned the position as the assistant director of the institute. Selected as the chief of Kalamazoo in 1958, he was very

active in the community during his tenure. In 1962 he became the chief in Denver, Colo., which was fraught with criminal indictments among the ranks of the department. He remained at that post for one and a half years. Mr. Slavin was married with six children, and he died in May 1987 in New Bern, N.C.

Dean A. Fox — 1962 – 1977

Hired on February 28, 1949, Mr. Fox was named chief of police on June 4, 1962, a position he held until his retirement on July 15, 1977. The reputation of the Kalamazoo Police Department flourished during his tenure in the law enforcement community. Chief Fox utilized administrative assistants and legal advisors to enhance the department's resources through grants and the need to



keep abreast of influence by the Courts. Dean Fox could be credited with the "modernization" of the department, among many advances believing strongly in training, hiring minorities and women (which he did in earnest), and upgrading equipment and techniques. Chief Fox held several offices within the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police, including more than a year as its president in 1969 and 1970. Chief Fox was born December 25, 1923, in Kalamazoo and passed away December 7, 2001, in Kalamazoo. Dean Fox served as an officer in the United States Army Air Corps during World War II and maintained his pilot status into his retirement. He earned a masters degree from Western Michigan University after his military service was completed.

John E. Ross — 1977 – 1989

John E. Ross was appointed an officer on April 19, 1965,



and became the last police chief of the Kalamazoo Police Department in 1977. Chief Ross continued with the training and high level of recognition that was associated with KPD. After many negotiations regarding the combination of police and fire departments, the merged department evolved in 1982. On August

13, 1982, he was sworn in as the first Director of Public Safety, an act that caused the Kalamazoo Police Department and Kalamazoo Fire Department to cease existence. The Kalamazoo Department of Public Safety (KDPS) was the new identifier. The cross-training of police and fire-department members necessary to achieve the goal of public safety and the successful transition was entrusted to him. It was a huge obligation and not without some struggles. Chief Ross stated that it would take 10 years for a smooth operation to be in place and he was correct — but KDPS still exists as of this publication date. John Ross graduated from Plainwell High School and received his bachelor's and master's of public administration from Western Michigan University. Chief Ross retired in 1989 and remains in the Kalamazoo area.

Edward P. Edwardson — 1990 – 1995

Chief Edwardson, with a Master's of Public Administration



degree from Western Michigan University, joined the department in 1984 and assisted former Chief John Ross in making the change from independent police and fire units to an integrated public safety department, the largest such department in the country. "Ed" came to the department from Warren, Mich., and was

appointed the Director of Professional Standards at the Kalamazoo Department of Public Safety in June 1985. Chief Edwardson was a proponent of the community policing aspect of the department. Crack cocaine swept into the city in the late 1980s, and Edwardson said the community's response to drugs and violence stands among his career highlights. Neighborhoods joined in "partnership" with police, who lobbied for and received community support for specialized police squads such as the Tactical Response Unit and the Kalamazoo Valley Enforcement Team. Chief Edwardson left Kalamazoo when he was selected as the police chief for Wyoming, Mich., in April 1995 and has since retired from that position.

Gary A. Hetrick — 1995 – 2000

Gary A. Hetrick moved through the ranks of the department from his initial hiring in March 1973 as a patrolman to his appointment as Public Safety Chief in 1995. Remodeling of a new headquarters building at 150 W. Crosstown Parkway, previously a Sears & Roebuck and Bronson Hospital annex, was a major project during his tenure, but he retired before the new building was available

for use in the spring of 2003. Chief Hetrick provided a stable administration during a tumultuous time when the department was publicly attacked. Chief Hetrick served as captain of the Service and Operations Divisions prior to his promotion to assistant chief. A Michigan State University graduate, he also holds a Master of Public Administration degree from Western Michigan University. Since his retirement, Chief Hetrick has remained in the area and is employed in the private sector.



Daniel L. Weston — 2000 – Present

Currently the Director of the Kalamazoo Department of Public Safety, Daniel Weston commenced his law enforcement career at the age of 18 and has been active in the field ever since. Chief Weston was hired by the department in 1975 as a narcotics officer and then worked through the ranks in virtually every division. His college degree was received from Nazareth College in Criminal Justice Management, and he attended the F.B.I. Academy in 1990 at Quantico, Va., as well as many other advanced training academies. As a lieutenant, he started the K-9 unit in 1986, which was a revolutionary idea for the department. Prior to becoming the chief in 2000, he was the Captain of the Operations Division and also KVET. One of the newly formed units was the “Cold Case Team,” which solved 22 homicides that had been inactive. His initiative to encourage, promote, and even demand pride and integrity is his primary goal. He increased the security level in the department 100 percent with modern equipment and evidence-processing procedures. Chief Weston’s goal has been to prepare the department’s personnel and facilities to carry on through the 21st century and to continue the development of professionalism into the future. He focuses on providing police officers with every tool available to complete the tasks given to them and currently is promoting a regional training facility geared toward all aspects of public safety needs.



Chiefs Dan Weston,
John Ross, Gary Hetrick,
Ed Edwardson and
Dean Fox.



HEADQUARTERS AND STATIONS



Water Street Police Station (1913-1960).



The Water Street Police Station (circa 1940s) after the vestibule was added.



Groundbreaking for the new Police Headquarters and Municipal Court building.



Police Headquarters (215 W. Lovell), 1960-2003.



Kalamazoo Public Safety Station 2, on Bryant Street.



Kalamazoo Public Safety Station 3, on Riverview Ave.

Kalamazoo Police Supervisors Association
Providing A+ Service



Kalamazoo Public Safety Station 4, North Rose Street.



Kalamazoo Public Safety Station 5, Douglas Ave.



Kalamazoo Public Safety Station 6, Howard Street.



Kalamazoo Public Safety Station 7, Parkview.



Kalamazoo Public Safety Training Division (formerly Station 1).
West Cedar Street.



Kalamazoo Public Safety HQ (2003-present), on Crosstown
Parkway.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

Charles H. Grotemut was the Kalamazoo Police Department's first Detective — in 1903. Appointed as patrolman in the Kalamazoo Police Department May 9, 1899, he was later promoted to chief but retired in January of 1929 as detective captain with a pension of \$1,100 a year. When it was established, The Fraternal Order of Police was named for Charles H. Grotemut.

Iva Dee Timmis became the city's first woman police detective in January 1954. She retired in July 1964.

Youth Bureau was formed in 1954 to work specifically with juveniles and abuse and neglect cases. This was a separate unit, and the first youth officer was William Yankee. The Youth Bureau was later absorbed as a subunit of the Criminal Investigation Division. The rank of Youth Bureau officer was dropped during the mid-1980s, with the then current Youth Bureau officers being promoted to detectives.

Youth Bureau assignments included: child abuse and neglect cases; runaways; missing persons; bike cases; and other youth-involved cases. The P.A.R.I.T.Y. Unit, (Prevention

and Resource Involving Threshold Youth) was started in 1974-75 with Lt. David Sisak and Youth Bureau Officers Michael McMann and Ronald Snow. This was the start of the department's first school liaison program.

Detective Bureau assignments included:

- plain clothes officers during the prohibition period in a unit called the "Sponge Squad," focusing on violations of the Volstead Act;
- the Liquor Squad to monitor Michigan liquor laws and investigations prior to licenses being issued;
- the Check Unit for white collar crimes;
- the Sex Crime Unit for crimes against persons;
- the Major Case Squad for homicides, robberies, and serial crimes;
- the Burglary Squad;
- an Auto Theft unit;
- a Polygraph Examiner as polygraph examinations were initiated in the 1960s and of which William Barber was the first examiner;
- vice and narcotics investigations in which various names were used during the history of the department;

- Metro Narcotics Unit covering drug enforcement in three counties (1973) and Special Investigations Unit (S.I.U.) in 1979, which worked various crimes regarding vice and narcotics;
- K-Vet (1989), removed from the Detective Bureau and established with its own unit.

During the 1960s and 1970s, polygraph examinations were considered the best device in pre-employment and investigations, and computers were brought into the division in the mid-1980s for case management.

The Detective Bureau became the "Criminal Investigation Division" in 1985.

Currently, the Criminal Investigation Division has a workforce of 26 employees consisting of three command officers, 20 detectives, one polygraph examiner and two investigative assistants. The division utilizes a team approach in the management of major cases. This approach has resulted in successful closure of 100 percent of the homicides in the past three years.



Detectives Charles Grotemut and Roy Carney.

Captains of the Detective Bureau/Criminal Investigation Division have included:

Charles H. Grotemut
Oscar Wetherall
Eugene F. Pelong
J. Riley Stewart
John R. Nutt
Carl D. Adams
Kenton E. Cooper
Glenn J. Nevelle Sr.
W. Scott Dolfman
Charles D. Spencer
Curtis A. Berglin
Jerome C. Bryant
James P. Mallery



Early polygraph examination.



Members of the current Criminal Investigation Division gather for a group photo.



TRAINING DIVISION

Prior to 1944 Kalamazoo police officers learned their skills through on-the-job training. In 1944 Chief Chapman organized an in-training school in the department. Police schools were held annually thereafter for all members of the department.

In 2007, to become a Kalamazoo public safety officer, individuals must attend a state-recognized police academy for a minimum of 562 hours. Once graduated, the officers then receive an additional 168 hours of police training at Kalamazoo Public Safety's Training Division — in the areas of use of force, search and seizure, and report writing. The officers then receive 378 hours of fire-fighting training and 84 hours of medical first-responder training. Once all training is completed, officers then enter the Field Training Program with an experienced officer for several months.

Training is ongoing for all officers and is provided by the Training Division.



Congratulations on
125 years of service to
Kalamazoo.



Officers qualify at the outdoor range located at what is currently Mayors' Riverfront Park.



Defense tactics training, circa 1960s.



Officers qualify at the outdoor range located at what is currently Mayors' Riverfront Park.



Newly crosstrained public safety officers after the formation of Public Safety.



Officers at the indoor range, which was located in the basement of headquarters at 215 W. Lovell.



Recruit class of 1990.





Shotgun training.



Recruit class, circa 1960s.



HAZMAT

In August 2004 Kalamazoo County organized the Kalamazoo Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team. Its 37 members from local fire and private agencies are qualified and trained to respond to many different types of releases. The emphasis is on those most likely to occur in a county-wide area trafficked by a major highway and populated with chemical plants and other potentially hazardous sites.



FOREBEARS

Ardis Pierce and Wayne Loney

Our Best to KDPS

DISPATCH OPERATIONS



Prior to 1975, the police communications center was staffed by sworn patrol officers and police cadets. Call boxes were still used throughout the city, which enabled citizens to simply lift the receiver and be in direct contact with the dispatcher.

In September 1975 the first five civilian dispatchers were hired under a CETA Grant. During this time, emergency and non-emergency calls were made to the police and fire department using seven-digit telephone numbers. All dispatching was done using dispatch cards written by hand. Dispatchers used the state computer system to look up vehicle registrations, stolen property and wanted persons.

Early in the 1980s the dispatchers moved into a new Communications Center with new equipment that

enabled them to dispatch fire and rescue. With the creation of the new Kalamazoo Public Safety Department, dispatchers from the Kalamazoo Fire Department joined the police in the new Lovell Street facility. During this time dispatchers began using computers to dispatch and track officers' status.

1984 saw the beginning of 911, providing the dispatcher with the telephone number of the person calling.

In 1988, 911 became enhanced 911. Enhanced 911 meant the dispatcher had not only the telephone number of the calling party but also the address of the telephone number. Interestingly, Kalamazoo County was the first Michigan Bell customer to operate a fully-featured, enhanced 911 system.

1994 brought big changes for the

Kalamazoo Public Safety emergency Communications Center. Dispatch staff was moved to a new room and began operating on a new, trunked, radio system.

Kalamazoo Public Safety moved dispatchers to the new Crosstown facility in January of 2003, providing room for other agencies to join them. A short time later, Kalamazoo Township dispatchers moved to the new Kalamazoo Integrated Dispatch Center, and in 2005 dispatchers for the Kalamazoo County Sheriff's Department came as well.

In January of 2005, radio communications moved to the Michigan Public Safety Communications System — providing interoperability with area agencies.



Dispatchers at work, 1946.



1990s.



BOMB SQUAD



First Bomb Squad (L-R): John Ross, Duane Corts, Joe Hultquist, Tom Miles, Charles Hubbard, Jim Ansell, Edward Geer, Chris Sorrentino.

The Kalamazoo Bomb Squad is recognized as a certified explosive disposal team with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Bomb Squad meets all the Federal standards as a certified Bomb Squad and is considered a two-call response team. It is currently comprised of six members.

In 1972 the Bomb Squad was formed at the request of Chief Dean Fox. There were several incidents across the United States involving explosives. Consequently, Federal funding became available for training police bomb technicians and the creation of the Hazard Device School (HDS). Chief Fox sent two officers to the school and started the squad. Sgt. John Ross and Sgt. Edward Geer were selected to attend the HDS, and both graduated in May of 1972.

At the request of Sgt. Ross, the squad expanded in 1974 so that coverage would extend over all three shifts. These members included: John Ross, Ed Geer, Tom Miles, Charles Hubbard, Joe Hultquist, Jim Ansell, Chris Sorrentino, and Duane Corts.

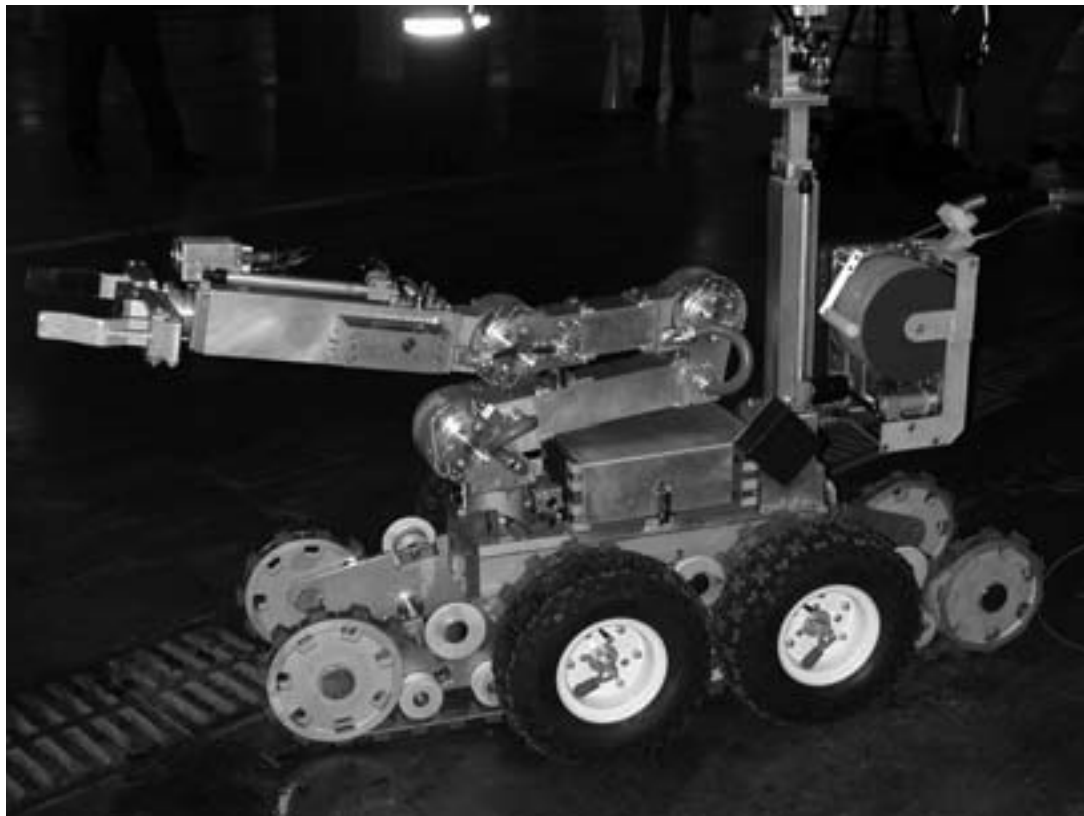
The Bomb Squad commanders have been John Ross, Ed Geer, Duane Corts, Ron Lee, and Amerigo Marcelletti.





Current Bomb Squad (L-R): Amerigo Marcelletti, Mike Kelly, Tom Hemingway, Dale Epkey, Tim Campbell, Jason Hendrick (not pictured).

Bomb Squad robot.



TRAFFIC



Routine traffic stop, circa 1950s.



An officer monitors traffic.



**Kalamazoo Public Safety
Officers Association**

**125 Years of
Proud Service to
Kalamazoo**



Motorcycles have been used in traffic enforcement by Kalamazoo police for over 60 years.



HONOR GUARD



In the early 1980s, under the direction of Chief John Ross, The Kalamazoo Police Department formed an Honor Guard. Its first official function was to open the Michigan Police Chiefs Conference being held in Kalamazoo by posting the United States and Kalamazoo City flags.

The charter members of the honor guard were police officers Ron Jacobs, Ron Petty, Robert Neff, and Greg Straka, all of whom were supervised by Lt. William Rhoda.

The City of Kalamazoo, the Kalamazoo Police Department, and now the Kalamazoo Department of

Public Safety have all been represented by the Honor Guard numerous times in Michigan, neighboring states, and Washington, D.C. The Honor Guard has performed in an array of events, including parades, police academy graduation, sporting events, and Law Enforcement Memorial Day. A highlight was the Kalamazoo Honor Guard representing southwest Michigan at the dedication of the National Law Enforcement Memorial in Washington D.C. by President George H. Bush.

Most importantly, the Honor Guard attends funerals of fallen police officers and

firefighters in all areas of Michigan. When a Kalamazoo officer dies, whether active or retired, the Honor Guard pays its respects by providing casket guards, escorts in to and out of church, a shotgun salute, the playing of taps and the folding and presenting of the flag to the family. This final farewell ceremony has also been offered to and accepted by many departments that do not have Honor Guards.

The Honor Guard has matured and expanded to now include 12 members. It is a highly respected unit throughout Michigan and continues to represent the City of Kalamazoo with distinction.



Honor Guard members fire a salute in Bronson Park.



Officers proudly pose with the U.S. Capitol in the background.



Scott Merlo plays "Taps" at a ceremony.

CANINE UNIT

On June 10th, 1987, the current Public Safety Chief Dan Weston formed the canine team. Initially, the canine team began with four canines.

The canines were trained to do patrol work only consisting of tracks, building searches, area searches and article searches. In 1989 a narcotics canine team was developed and placed into service. Initially all four canine teams were assigned to the night shift. With the success of the night-shift canine teams came the need for day-shift canine teams. By 1993 seven canine teams were in service in the department.

Since 1993 the canine team has grown to nine dogs encompassing both night shift and day shift, and this is the current status of the team to this day.

The canine team is utilized to conduct narcotics searches, tracking, area searches, article searches, and building searches. The team also conducts public demonstrations throughout the city.

Most of the canines used for service are from Germany; however, the department has included a few from the United States. Since 1987 41 canines and 32 handlers have served the department.

Since its inception, the unit has accounted for the arrest of 3,071 subjects on 5,054 charges, recovered \$395,059 in property, forfeited \$2,275,898 in drug monies and recovered \$4,638,245 in narcotics.



Sgt. Billy DeYoung poses with a canine.



K-9 Officer Hoyt and his partner aid in making entry in a house.



The first K-9 team (L-R) Larry Leach, Joe Taylor, Rick Ives and Bob Rickard.





METRO / SIU / KVET

Drug investigations historically were the function of the Criminal Investigation (CID) Department vice unit, a unit of two detectives that investigated drug violations and other vice crimes. In 1972 the Federal government created several regional crime commissions, and Kalamazoo was in what was referred to as Region Three. The Region Three crime commission housed at the sheriff's department created a grant that became the first cooperative drug-enforcement team, named the Metro Unit.

The Metro Squad investigated drug trafficking in Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Barry and St. Joseph counties. The squad was staffed with members from Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, and Portage police departments and Calhoun, Barry and Kalamazoo Sheriff's departments. Some of the original members were Wayne Loney, Ken Colby and Dan Weston.

Eventually funding dried up and the departments returned to conducting the investigations in-house. In 1979 a CID sergeant and officers staffed the Special Investigations Unit (SIU), investigating all vice crimes.

The Kalamazoo Valley Enforcement Team (KVET) was created by the Kalamazoo Police Department in 1989, returning to the interagency concept. Lacking federal funding, the area departments committed to cooperative drug enforcement efforts. Kalamazoo Public Safety, Kalamazoo Sheriff's Department, Kalamazoo Township Police Department, Portage Police Department, and Western Michigan University Police Department staffed KVET.



Officers from the Metro Squad in the 1970s.



Officers from the newly created KVET.



Congratulations to the
Kalamazoo Department of
Public Safety.



KVET Officers M. Hecht, D. Chenier, S. Bagley, P. Hoyt and C. Ghiringelli pose in front of seized marijuana.



PRESIDENTIAL LETTERS



U. S. SENATOR...



JOHN F. KENNEDY
FOR PRESIDENT

HEADQUARTERS - 1106 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W. - WASHINGTON, D. C. - DISTRICT 7-1717

October 20, 1960

Captain Edward Halliday
Traffic Division
Police Department
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Dear Captain:

Many thanks are due you and your efficient and unfailingly courteous men for the manner in which you handled our most pleasant visit to Kalamazoo Friday. By experience, I count myself an expert on motorcades and I know some of the difficulties involved---and I've never seen one handled better.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

John F. Kennedy
John F. Kennedy

JFK/nb



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

October 31, 1960

Dear Captain Halliday:

It was certainly a pleasure for Mrs. Nixon and me to be in Kalamazoo during our 1960 campaign.

We were deeply touched by the friendly welcome extended to us, and we wanted to thank you for the part you played in making this visit a particularly enjoyable and memorable one for us.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Richard Nixon
Richard Nixon

Captain Ed Halliday
Police Department
Kalamazoo, Michigan

COMMUNITY POLICING



**West Michigan
Business Forms**

**Congratulating KDPS
on 125 years of
community service.**



CRIME LAB

The Kalamazoo Public Safety Crime Laboratory has existed since the early 1900s. It started as the Identification Bureau, dealing with classifying and filing fingerprint cards as well as arrest photo photography and their processing. A single individual made up the bureau, with that individual having the rank of lieutenant.

In the 1920s and 1930s the Identification Bureau still had only one person, but that person now held the rank of sergeant. During this time, the job of crime scene photography was added to the Identification Bureau's duties, and the cameras were large and requiring glass-plate negatives that were developed in the Identification Bureau.

In the mid-1940s a man named Arthur Theodore took over the Identification Bureau, which was now part of the service division. His title was detective technician. Arthur Theodore had the added responsibilities of fingerprint comparison and transportation of evidence to the Michigan State Police for processing. A switch from glass-plate negatives to black-and-white film occurred in the late 1940s.

The duties of crime scene examination and evidence collection were added in the 1950s. At that time, accident photography came into being. Two officers from the Traffic Bureau investigated accidents, took photographs and delivered them to the Identification Bureau to be developed, the facility becoming the crime lab.

Marijuana was in its heyday in the late 1960s. In 1967, drug examination, specifically marijuana, was added. Because of the ever-increasing drug caseload and continued calls for crime laboratory services,

two officers that provided accident investigation were trained in crime scene processing and evidence processing and were called laboratory technicians.

In 1971 a second crime lab position was started, with Barry Cushman being the individual who was chosen as the second detective technician. The additional duties of department armorer, firearm examination, and footwear examination were added.

The 1970s ushered in the use of colored film for arrest photographs as well as for accident and crime-scene photographs. Calls for service and drug examination continued to climb. Two additional laboratory technicians were added to the crime lab, and all four were placed under the service division for command structure. This placed the entire six-person crime lab under the service division. The title of detective technician was replaced with Crime

Laboratory Specialist I and Crime Laboratory Specialist II.

In 1989, a dramatic increase in requests for drug casework prompted the department to add analysis of cocaine and heroin to crime laboratory responsibilities.

The 1990s ushered in the use of computers for the tracking and disposition of all evidence brought to the crime laboratory for processing, as well report writing. The crime laboratory was on the cutting edge in computer use by the department. In 1995 the crime lab started the change from film-based photography to digital photography. By late 1999 all photography was done by digital cameras, and all photograph processing was done by computer.

The combination of the Kalamazoo County Sheriffs' Department Crime Laboratory with the Kalamazoo Public Safety Department Crime Laboratory came in 2003. This new combined crime laboratory was a first for the southern Michigan region. Housed in the new building for Kalamazoo Public Safety, the crime laboratory now had state of the art facilities.

The new crime laboratory currently has full analytical services for all photography, video enhancement, latent prints, all drug analysis including hazardous materials, crime scene analysis, evidence processing for prints as well as trace, traffic accident reconstruction, crime scene reconstruction, blood-spatter analysis, and analysis of footwear. The new crime laboratory is totally integrated with computers for evidence analysis and tracking.



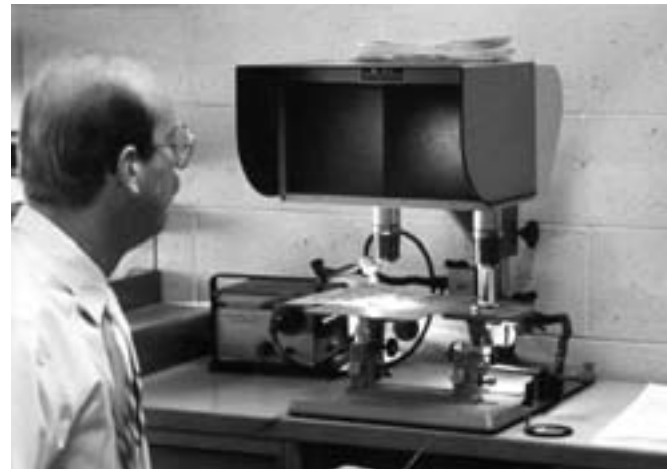
Photo by John Gilroy

Officers from the consolidated Crime Lab (back L-R) J. Dunlop, J. Leudecking, T. Cochran, G. Latham, D. Thomas, (middle L-R) M. Johnson, T. Fall, L. Durbin, K. Thomas, (front) T. Neldon.



Lab processing throughout the years.





UNIFORMS





SWAT

Kalamazoo SWAT was formed in the early 1970s under the title “Special Emergency Services.” In 1979 the team was reorganized to separate the tactical members and bomb-squad members into two separate and distinct units. The mission of the SWAT team has been to provide residents of Kalamazoo with tactical and technical expertise to safely and effectively resolve any critical incident.

The Kalamazoo SWAT Team consists of 22 tactical members, six negotiators, 10 tactical emergency medics provided by LIFE ambulance, a communications specialist, and three intelligence officers.

The Kalamazoo SWAT Team responds to approximately 20 activations annually. On average, a Kalamazoo SWAT officer has seven years of experience, attends 170 hours of tactical training annually, has attended three advanced tactical schools, is an instructor in at least one tactical discipline, and is utilized in eight SWAT activations per year.





SWAT Officers make entry during a training exercise in 2006.



TACTICAL RESPONSE TEAM



WEAPONS

Kalamazoo police officers began carrying weapons in the early 1900s, almost 25 years after the department's inception. At that time the guns were 38 caliber, six-shot revolvers with a five-inch barrel, and they were carried by officers until 1932. From 1932–1969 officers began to carry the Colt Official Police Revolver, which was four-inch barreled, 38-caliber revolvers. The department evolved in its weaponry over the years and currently issues to officers

Sig Sauer P226
40-caliber pistols.

In addition to the handgun, rifles have been in the arsenal over the years. These weapons include the Thompson machine gun (1930s), the Winchester lever-action rifle, the Browning semi-automatic rifle, the M4 patrol rifle, and the Remington shotgun.



DIVERSITY IN THE DEPARTMENT

The Kalamazoo Department of Public Safety now includes both genders and represents a cross section of races, colors, creeds and religions. Cultural and ethnic backgrounds represented within the organization include: African/American, Hispanic/Latino, Native American, Middle Eastern, and Caucasian. The many religious and ethnic combinations have resulted in a “melting pot” that is typical of our country.

WOMEN IN THE DEPARTMENT

Many different assignments for female employees throughout the years have included: special officer, policewomen, matrons, switchboard and dispatchers, detectives, patrolwomen, youth bureau officers, civilian service officers (CSO), public safety officers (PSO), KVET, NLOs, honor guard, SWAT and PSO-EO.

Ora Mathews was called a “special officer,” and she was assigned that position in 1913. This position was unusual for a woman during that time period, and she received a “star.” A “special officer” was assigned many different types of investigation. She was considered the first female officer of this type in Michigan.

The first KPD policewoman was Cora Moore. In 1945, she was the first woman to retire with a police pension. Early female officers were called policewomen, and they were considered more social workers than law enforcement officers. The local Women’s Christian Temperance Union encouraged the city to hire females to intervene with young women who were leading improper lives. One of the department’s policewomen was Kay Whitfield (1964-1967), who went on to become one of two initial troopers with the Michigan State Police in 1967.

Iva Dee Timmis, the third woman on the force (1943), was the first female detective (January 1954). Chief Hoyt said, “Mrs. Timmis has been doing detective work for several years but at patrolman’s salary. She now will receive a detective’s pay.” She was celebrated as

“Miss Detective of Michigan” on a radio show and retired in 1964.

In spring 1973, two women, Pam Fisk and Jackie Angel, were hired as patrol officers, assigned to the Patrol Division. This was a controversial decision that attracted media attention. The position and term “policewoman” was ultimately eliminated from KPD, and uniformed women became a familiar sight in Kalamazoo. These pioneering women, and every female sworn since, began their careers in the Uniform Division. Kalamazoo was not alone in this endeavor, and today women grace police uniforms throughout the nation and world.

Ninety sworn female officers have been hired by the department in various capacities as of January 2007. They hold positions from patrol officer to detective to sergeant to captain.

Last, but certainly not least, it is important to remember the numerous women who have provided clerical and support efforts to the department throughout the years. During the first years of the department, men were assigned clerical duties. As women entered the work force, the clerical and support positions were assigned to women. They now play an integral part in making the department function.



MINORITIES

Cultural diversity was slow in coming to the Kalamazoo Police Department. Frederick Douglas Jefferson was the first African-American officer appointed by the Kalamazoo Police Department, on April 23, 1951. He preceded Al Goodwin by five months but eventually moved to the Cleveland, Ohio, area.

Robert Allen “Al” Goodwin was hired on July 6, 1951. “For many years he was the lone black officer and often was on the receiving end of racist remarks uttered by fellow officers,” his wife said. Al worked as a community-relations officer with the department for several years, and he specialized in working with young people. He was a supervisor and counselor with the department’s Summer Youth Camp and retired September 15, 1976.

In the years following Al Goodwin’s tenure with Public Safety, the employment of minorities has become a standard practice. A diverse workforce has slowly replaced the days of the lone minority officer. This includes Raymond Ampey, the first African American to serve as an assistant chief, Capt. Ulysses Dixon, the first African American to be promoted to the rank of captain, and Sgt. Stacey Randolph Ledbetter, the first African-American female appointed to a command position. Since that time, many other African Americans have been hired and now serve in various positions and ranks within the department.

As the African-American workforce grew, the need developed for a mechanism to bridge the gap between the African-American community and the department. From this, the Black Police Officers’ Association was born. The BPOA also served as a means of getting the needs and the concerns of the African-American officers to the attention of the upper command.





CURRENT ORGANIZATION



The Office of the Chief is the Administration Division of Public Safety. The primary mission of this office is to lead, guide and manage all operational and support functions, tasks and responsibilities of the Department of Public Safety. The vision and tempo of the department emanate from the Office of the Chief and are transmitted throughout the department in the form of performance goals, mission and value statements, policy development, administration of internal affairs, labor relations, and budget management. The customers of the Office of the Chief include all public-safety employees, visitors to the City of Kalamazoo, and the citizens of the City of Kalamazoo.

Kalamazoo Public Safety is allocated 301 full-time employees and a budget of \$30,686,250 between the six divisions of the department, which include Administration, Training, Kalamazoo Valley Enforcement Team (KVET), Criminal Investigation, Operations, and Service.

Michael McCaw (L), Deputy Chief of Public Safety, and Dan Weston (R), Chief of Public Safety.

Dan Weston currently serves as the Chief of Public Safety and Michael McCaw is the Deputy Chief.

The Deputy Chief oversees the Operations, Criminal and KVET Divisions.

Major Kent Cooper was appointed by then Chief Dean Fox as the first person solely responsible for internal affairs and special investigations. Upon Major Cooper's retirement, the position of major was eliminated and the position of inspector was created. An inspector staffed the Office of Professional Standards (OPS). Ray Ampey, James Grace, and Dale DeLeeuw served in this position.

Prior to 2001, OPS had one Inspector to conduct investigations. In 2001, Chief Weston brought back the position of major that is filled by Major Ken Colby, in addition to the inspector. Victor Green served as the inspector until Captain Webster assumed the duties after Green left the department.

The mission of OPS is to protect the public, the employee and the department through fair, thorough, and proactive investigations of alleged misconduct.

The OPS monitors and reviews activity of officers receiving complaints from the citizens they serve, incidents of use of force used by the department, vehicle pursuits, vehicle accidents with cruisers, and the discharge of firearms.

Unique to the Kalamazoo Public Safety OPS is its proactive role in the community, developing outreach programs such as town hall meetings and attending meetings of such groups as the Northside Ministerial Alliance, Neighborhood Associations, the Arab Anti-Defamation League, the Hispanic American Council, and local college and university organizations.

The OPS has additional responsibility in the recruitment and screening of potential new employees for the department. The OPS also conducts special investigations for the Fraud and Abuse Committee acting as the investigatory arm of the city manager's office.

Furthering the mission to protect the department, the OPS is constantly reviewing, updating and consolidating policies as laws and procedures require change. The OPS also conducts divisional inspections of the department to ensure compliance with the rules and general orders by the administrators of those divisions.

OPERATIONS DIVISION

The Operations Division is primarily responsible for responding to calls for police and fire services, which include initial criminal investigations, fire suppression activities, medical rescues, traffic control measures, and accident investigations. Additionally, operations is responsible for specialized functions such as Traffic Enforcement, Canine (K-9) Unit, Honor Guard, Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team,



Major Ken Colby.

Community Public Safety Unit (CPSU), Bomb Squad, Field Training Officer Program, and Explorer Post.

In 2006, public safety dispatchers processed 88,259 calls for service in the City of Kalamazoo; and of those calls: 80,719 were for police service, 1,698 were for fire service and 5,842 were for emergency medical service. The Dispatch Center receives and dispatches all KPS police, medical and fire calls for service, and coordinates the deployment of fire apparatus and personnel

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

The Criminal Investigation Division (CID) is committed to the prevention of crime, the protection of life and property, and the preservation of peace, order and safety. The CID has a workforce of 36 employees consisting of three command officers, 21 detectives, one polygraph examiner, two investigative assistants, and three secretaries. The Forensic Crime Lab is also under the command of the CID, with two lab specialists and four lab technicians.

Assigned to the CID are detectives that specialize in major-crime investigation, crimes against children,



Captain Donald Webster.

economic fraud, and auto theft. In addition, 11 detectives are assigned to specific neighborhoods within the City of Kalamazoo. One detective is currently assigned to the Michigan auto theft S.C.A.R. unit. The CID continues to seek out cutting-edge methods of investigation, crime analysis and forensics.

KVET

The Kalamazoo Valley Enforcement Team (KVET) is an intergovernmental cooperative drug unit comprised of sworn officer participants from the City of Kalamazoo, City of Portage, the County of Kalamazoo and Village of Vicksburg. KVET's mission continues to be the detection and elimination of illegal drug distribution in Kalamazoo communities.

KVET strives to perform innovative and effective drug investigations, provide tactical and technical assistance to other local, state, and federal entities, and educate and train the community on drug activity and awareness. KVET is comprised of three Drug Enforcement Teams, a Drug Forfeiture Team and a support staff of two administrative assistants.

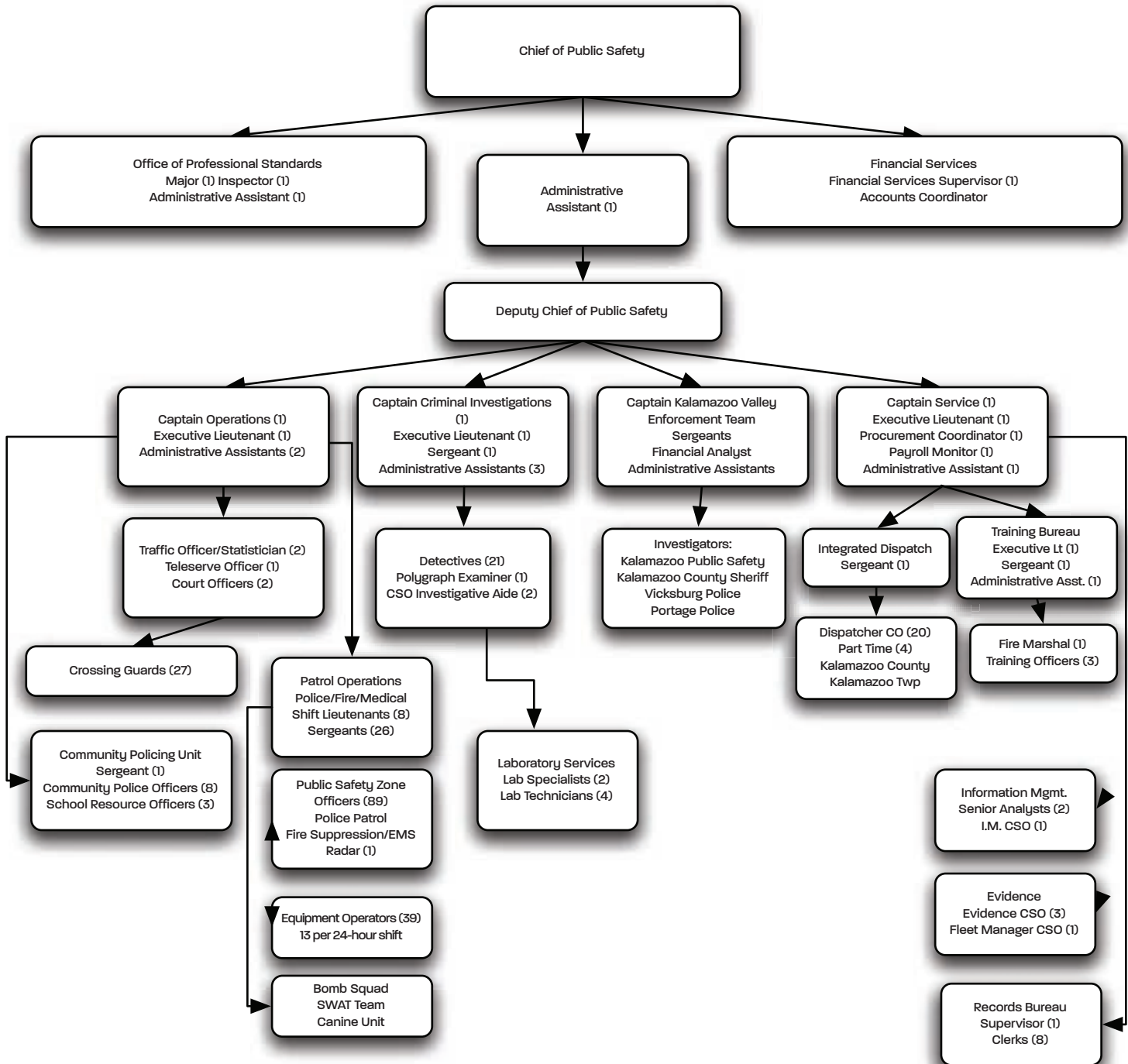
TRAINING DIVISION

The purpose of the Training Division is to present a comprehensive interdepartmental network of professional, ethical and accurate training in order to maintain and enhance the knowledge and performance of the personnel working with Kalamazoo Public Safety. The Training Division also provides training services and safety education programs to both citizens and visitors to the City of Kalamazoo.

SERVICE DIVISION

The Service Division primarily oversees all aspects of physical plant maintenance for 10 Public Safety buildings; oversees maintenance of the entire Public Safety fleet of vehicles including marked police cars, fire response apparatus, and unmarked investigative vehicles; manages all property and evidence; manages the Kalamazoo Integrated Dispatch Center and Information Management; manages Records Management including all purchasing for Public Safety needs; oversees the budget preparation surrounding the Service Division responsibilities; and attends to all Public Safety capital improvement projects.

CURRENT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



ROSTER OF SWORN OFFICERS

The following comprehensive list includes all sworn officers identified by the committee. Retirees are identified in bold. Retirements include those vested, medical, early merger retirements as well as those obtained by length of service.

Many others, although not sworn officers, have worked for the Kalamazoo Police Department, and have contributed greatly to functioning and success of the department. Although not individually named here, we acknowledge that without the service of the administrative staff, dispatchers and civilian officers, Kalamazoo Public Safety would not be what it is today.

Ola Bird Abraham
Mark John Achtenberg
George A. Ackley
Carl D. Adams
Herbert Wayne Adams
Reuben Hutchenson Adams
Arthur John Albertson
Albert A. Aldrich
Loyal Mason Aldrich
Charles B. Allen
Frank L. Allen
George A. Allen
Harold Eugene Allen
John B. Allen
Ralph Winslow Allen
Sheldon Allen
Douglas Thomas Allor
Kenneth J. Alofs
Dennis Patrick Alsgaard
Amil Faisal Alwan
Samuel D. Amedeo
Henry Merland Amey
Raymond L. Ampey Jr
Richard Alan Amsbury
Robert Lee Amsbury
Denise Marie Anaman
Charles Joseph Anderson
Dennis Leroy Anderson
Leonard J. Anderson
Norman Edward Anderson
Arnold E. "Andy" Andrews
Jacqueline R. Sarata Angel
James Hubert Ansell
Brett E. Apelgren
Reuel Hersey Armantrout
Joseph Ray Armstrong
Robert Gerald Arndt
Charles Elwin Arney
I. Arnold
Eric Scott Arrans
John Atkins
Robert W. Auber
Anton Auer
Timothy J. Austin
Victor L. Austin
Charles B. Avery
Frederick Arnold Axe
Ardis Belle Ayles
Thomas Alan Baarda
James Eugene Baas
John Jacob Baas
Chester R. Babrick
Sharon Marie Bacheller
Shannon Dale Bagley
Avery J. Baird
Herman A. "Sonny" Baker

Jerry Lynn Baker
Arald Chickering Balch
Robert Lewis Ball
Charles A. Ballett
O. K. Ballett
Lewis H. Ballinger
Frank William Balsis
Harold Leroy Bannister
William Elmer Barber
Robert Edwin Barclay
Emmett Marshall Barnes
John Timothy Barr
Walter J. Barry
Colleen Marie Bassett
Dion Filston Bates
Richard L. Baugh
Franklin L. Baxter
Charles Beach
Ronald Gene Beals
John Wesley Bean
Larry Francis Bean
Norman Clare Bean
Melvin Lester Beardsley
Brian Michael Beauchamp
F. Beck
Luther Franklin Beck
Jay Claude Beebe
William M. Beeman
Norman Andrew Beerbower
Hugh Beggs
George Christian Behrens
Ronald Alfred Beitel
Bramuel Hayes Belcher
Emil Kunnard Beldo
Larry Joseph Belen
Clarence A. Bell
William Ewing Bennett
William R. Bennett
Donald Gene Benthin
Gerald Robert Bentley
Curtis Axel Berglin
Robert L. Berry
J'Nairo Kgahil Bey-Woodson
Paul Burke Bianco
Richard Irvin Bickle
Lucinda L. Lacouver Bieberle
Daniel Alfred Billig
James H. Billig
Robert Howard Billman
Otto A. Binder
Ira D. Bixby
Ronald George Blain
Gary Dale Blalock
Joseph Glenn Blanchard
John H. Blaney
Michael F. Blaney

Scott Brian Block
Kenneth James Blodgett
Lawrence Raymond Blodgett
Susan Kay Shoemaker Blodgett
Raymond Harvey Blondell
Clyde W. Bloom
John C. Bloom
H. J. Boardman
Paul Andrew Bodner
Jay Richard Boehme
Dirk Boekaloo
David Boekeloo
Henry Hendrick Boekeloo
Peter Boekeloo
Larry Herman Boelman
Frederick Richard Bogema
Henry D. Bogema
Jack Richard Bogema
Manuel Bernard Bohannon
Douglas John Bol
Ronald Scott Boling
Herman Peter Boltjes
Gregory Francis Bombich
Matthew James Bombich
Curtis Martin Bonnema
Daniel Edward Bordwell
James L. Borland
John C. Born
Curtis Frederick Bosma
Joseph Fredrick Bouchard
Peter John Bourgeois
Joseph Marvin Boutell
Menno Monroe Boven
Larry Lamont Bowerman
Nelson F. Bowes
Bruce Truman Bowling
George Nelson Boyles
David Carl Boysen
Steven Alan Bozeman
George Herman Bradt
Eric R. Brantley
Lester Bratlee
John Joseph Bravata
Glenn Theodore "Dick" Breed
Joshua Abram Breese
Terry Lee Brenay
Seth D. Briggs
Wayne Arthur Brigman
Matthew Howard Brinkman
Patricia R. Adams Brogan
LeRoy Vern Bronson
Richard Alfred Brooks
Scott Alan Brooks
Valencia Ann Brooks
Arthur Brown
Benjamin Charles Brown

Herman M. Brown
Randall Lee Brown
Robert William Brown
S. Brown
Daniel N. Brownell
Henry G. Brownell
Henry J. Brownell
Thomas C. Brownell
Henry L. Bruining
Brian David Brusach
Samuel W. Bryan
Jerome Curtis Bryant
Henry Frank Buehling
Martin John Buffenbarger
Latonja T. Curry Buggs
Victor Robert Burdette
Ira Burdick
Donald Stewart Burland
Patrick Lambert Burnham
Robert Earl Burr
Todd Edward Burr
Michael Anthony Burris
Patrick David Burris
Richard D. Burris
Craig Charles Burrows
Albert G. Bushouse
Samuel B. Buttery
Timothy Allen Butler
James Lee Byer
Cecily Jane Dykema Cagle
James H. Cairns
Brian William Cake
Dale Allen Camburn
Carlton P. Campbell
Timothy Michael-Joseph
Campbell
Arturo Silverio Cantu
Francis N. Capell
Roy F. Carleton
Donald Arthur Carlson
Michael Paul Carnell
Claude W. Carney
Roy Wade Carney
Nicole Sherri Caroffino
Dale Edward Carpenter
Herbert W. Carpenter
Hugh Darlton Carpenter
Wesley Raymond Carpenter
Anthony Michael Carpita
Frank D. Carr
Sherri Irene Carr
Albert Olin Carson
Alvah J. Carson
John W. Carter
Jimmy Asbury Casey
David Jeffrey Caswell

Lyle Chester Caswell
Vernon Nathaniel Chambers
 George H. Chandler
 Ralph Waldo Chapman
 W. H. Chappell
 Daniel Carlton Chenier
 George E. Chester
 Frank B. Chichester
Edward Frank Chick
 Travis Dean Childers
 Samuel E. Children
 Robert Todd Christensen
 Merrill Clapp
 C. Clark
Jerry Alvin Clark
 W. E. Clark
 Bradley Michael Clarke
Walter Howard Clemmens
Ray Zelon Cleveland
 Richard Leroy Clippinger
 Vernon Larry Coakley
 Herbert E. Coates
 Charles L. Cobb
 William H. Cobb
 Tracy Lee Cochran
James Wilson Coder
 Gay Ann Colby
 Kenneth L. Colby
 Gregory J. Cole
 Kristin Renee Cole
 Frank L. Colton
 George Edward Colyer
 Jason Lee Colyer
 William A. Combs
 Reeves Payson Comfort
 Barbara Jean Compton
 Kenneth J. Compton
 Charles P. Conboy
 Edward Cone
 Albert Conklin
 Dennis A. Coogan
Burton A. Cook
 Charles R. Cooper
Kenton Edward Cooper
 Edward H. Cope
 Porter Corbin
 Robert Burton Corbin
 Gregory Robert Cordes
Duane Lee Corts
Dale Gene Costello
 William Costigan
Donald Charles Cote
 Frank L. Cotton
 Jerry Bernard Crawford
 Kennedy Darnell Crawford
 Harold Floyd Creal
 David Michael Cronk
 Frank F. Cross
 Charles Lee Crotser
 Jeffery Roger Crouse
William Crowell
 Frank "Dewey" Crummell
 Ray Culp
Charles Allen Culver
Walter Lee "Wally" Culver
 C. E. Curtis
Barry Quentin Cushman
Richard Leroy Cutshaw
 Vern P. Daggett
 Charles William Dahlinger
 Henry Everett Damsteegt

William H. Danger
 Jack Laurence Daniels
George H. Danz
 Jodi Lee Davidson
 Joseph S. Davidson
 William D. Davidson
 Barton Carl Davis
 Clyde Davis
 LaVere J. Davis
 R. A. Davis
 William A. Davis
 Jeffrey Louis Deblecourt
 Keith William Deblock
 Kathryn Nykerk DeBoer
Earl Augustus Decker
David Allen DeDoes
Carl Richard Deem
 Henry J. DeGrafft
Robert Leigh DeHaan
Dale Robert DeLeuw
 Dell W. Dellinger
 John Deming
 Edward James Derard
 Thomas Matthew DenHarder
 Robert Lee DenHouten
 John E. DePierre
Peter Thomas DePouw
Howard Carroll DesVoignes
 Nicholas Herman DeVries
Vernon Dale DeWent
William Lee DeYoung
 Rafael Xavier Diaz
 Douglas Edward Diekman
Robert Lawrence Dievendorf
 Ephraim Dingman
 Edward N. Diver
 Anthony James Dixon
Ulysses "Butch" Dixon
 George W. Doane
 John Dobbin
 Mr Dodge
 James Bartley Doerr
Scott Walter Dolfman
 Dennis D. Donnelly
 Max Otto Donoghue
 Leon J. Dopp
 William Dorn
William Paul Doster
 James M. Douse
 Charles A. Downer
 William S. Downey
 Clarence Downing
 Charles Lewis Draper
 Harm R. Drenth
 Lester Abner Dudgeon
Nathan Alton Duncan
Robert Clark Dunfield
 Paul Stanley Dunigan
Robert L. Dunigan Jr
 Harold David Dunleavy
Robert Lee Dussia
George Dusseljee
 Eugene Dustin
 Curtis M. Dye
 Harold William Dyer
John T. Dyer
Clarence Benedict Dyke
Leonard S. Dyke
Harm R. Dykehouse
Norman Richard Dykstra
 Robert Levi East

Asa Alan Edwards
 Jamie Armstrong Edwards
Edward Phillip Edwardson
 Bertrand A. Elkerton
 John Carleton Elliott
 Christina Susanne Ellis
 Matthew James Elzinga
 Jay G. Endsley
 John J. Engels
 Dale Mitchell Epkey
 Scott Harold Erbisich
 Charles H. Erling
 Randy Lee Erridge
 Nicholas Essenberger
 Terrance Earl Essex
 Anthony Leonard Evans
 William A. Evans
 Myron H. Evits
 Earl F. Ex
Frederick Robin Fadely
 William Fager
 Tyler Todd Fall
Jack Lee Faulk
 Lloyd Randolph Fayling
James Peter Fazer
Thomas Malcolm Fenwick
 Adelbert A. Ferguson
 Michael Shawn Ferguson
 John H. Fick
Mark William Finchem
 Frank Finney
Matthew C. Fischer
 David Fisher
 Charles H. Fisk
 Pamela A. Martens Fisk
 Albert F. Fleck
 Rock Fleming
 A. Flynn
 Bernard Flynn
 Edward A. Flynn
 Charles W. Folger
Jack W. Followell
 Raymond Foppema
 Frank Forbes
 Harold Payne Ford
 Frank Forman
 Jack M. Foster
Norman Christy Fouts
Dean Alvin Fox
 Thomas J. Fox
 William W. Foy
 Harold F. Fraleigh
 Cornelius Francoise
 Arthur J. Frank
 Christopher Allen Franks
 Richard Ned Franks
Alan Arthur Frasier
 Janice Renae Frasier
 Daniel Lee Frazier
 Albert H. Freeman
William Carlton Freeman
 David Paul Freer
 Thomas H. Frenthway
 Paul W. Frick
 John J. Fry
 Walter R. Fry
 William W. Fry
 Richard Eugene Fuhrman
Raymond Paul Fuller
 John E. Gabelman
 Richard S. Gage

Jan Galman
 Jonathan B. Gamm
 Hiram J. Gamet
 Scott Randall Gane
 Nathan Russell Garnaat
Richard Jackson Garrison
 John Charles Garwood
 Melinda Sue Bushouse Garwood
 Gustavus Martelle Gates
 Jon Arthur Gates
 Lyman M. Gates
Michael Kenneth Gates
 Gary Allen Gaudard
 W. S. Gault
Robert Russell Gay
 Edward Laurence Geer
 Stacey Gerald Geik
 John E. Gellick
 Roger Dean Gentry
Garrett Gerlofs
Douglas Lee Geurink
 Cory John Ghiringhelli
Carl Frank Giacabone
 Charles Gibbs
 Nelson Gibbs
 Walter Giford
Jerry Keith Gildea
 Viola Katherine Gill
 J David Gilman
Patrick Augustine Gilmer
Kristen Lynette McIntyre
Gladney
 Thomas Eldridge Gladney
 Adelbert "Dell" Glover
 George A. Glover
 Orrin Dell Glover
 George Golliday
 Robert Ronald Gonder
 Sheila Kay Goodell
Edward Otis Gooding
 Sally K. Haan Gooding
 Edwin L. Goodrich
Robert Allen "Al" Goodwin
 John H. Gordon
 Sean Michael Gordon
James Edward Grace
 George Edward Graham
Lyndon G. "Nick" Granger
 Theodore Richard Green
 Victor Anthony Green
 William Green
 George W. Greene
 Burr F. Greenfield
 Joseph Anthony Greenleaf
Leslie Mervin Gregersen
Michael Frederick Greis
 Charles G. Griffin
 Harold R. Griffith
James M. Grigsby
 Bradley Scott Gronau
Ronald Joseph Grooten
 Clarence Elmer Gross
 Kenneth John Grossens
Charles Henry Grottemut
 Argylle L. Growden
 Danielle Jean Guilds
 Thomas Carl Guinther
 Paul Wesley Gurney
 Jennifer Jean Haba
 Craig Victor Habel
Judson Lane Hagadone

Jon David Halder
Edward V. Hall
Patrick John Hall
Edward Ellsworth Halladay
Matthew Gustave Hallman
Kenneth F. Hamilton
Gary Glenn Hammel
Douglas Clark Hammerberg
Albert Anthony Hampton
Albert Thomas Hampton
Christopher William Hancox
Edward William Hancox
Lance Elliott Handlogten
Donald A. Haneckow
Michael W. Harbaugh
Arno L. Harding
Ronald Gordon Harding
William Hare
Joseph Harold Harper
Levi A. Harris
Donald E. Harrison
Robert Ervin Hartman
Gregory Alan Hatter
Dwight Loren Havens
John C. Hays
Charles Edwin Hayward
Edward H. Hayward
Frank H. Hayward
David Elmo Headings
Byron J. Healy
Charles A. Healy
Michael Paul Hecht
Rory Brian Heckman
Lawrence Lee Helmer
Tom Charles Hemingway
Alfred John Henderson
Jason Scott Hendrick
Lisa Marie Moore Hendrick
Fred Hendricks
Manuel E. Henika
Howard Wayne Henry
Melvin Prentis Henry
Paula Jean Hensell
Richard Francis Hercik
Thomas Joseph Herman
Andres Herrera Jr
Gary Alan Hetrick
Wm H. Hewitt
Jerome Vic Heydenberk
Steven Lester Heyduck
Billy Richard Heystek
Sherwin H. Heywood
Andre Hicks
John D. Hicks
Amy Louise Hicok
Jennifer Lyn Jendryka Higby
Steven Lee Higby
Charles E. Hill
Kenneth Phillip Hill
James Frederick Hilliard
James Delano Hills
Robert E. Hillyer
Robert P. Hilton
Duane B. Hobson
Walter Preston Holder
Riley Martin Holland
Edward F. Holley
Harvey J. Hollins
Ronald Lee Holmes
Ansel K. Horton
Thomas George House

Jay Steven Howard
John P. Howard
Howard William Hoyt
Peter Joshua Hoyt
Charles Lee Hubbard
Douglas Orville Hubbell
Matthew MacBain Huber
Robert Fredrick Hug
Scott Arnol Hull
Joseph Keith Hultquist
Bobbie Joe Humphries
David Glenn Hunter
Alden B. Huntley
Edwin M. Hurley
Edward V. Hutchins
Ronald Lee Hyatt
Robert H. Hyypio
Harold Frederick Inghram
Howard O. Ingraham
Raymond C. Ingram
Arthur Eli Irely
Matthew Gerard Isbell
Richard John "Rick" Ives
Andrew M. Jackson
Carlton A. Jackson
Terry Lee Jackson
John P. Jacobs
Ronald James Jacobs
Robert P. James
Robert Joseph Jancasz
Paul R. Janis
John C. Jankowski
Oscar T. Jannasch
Frederick Douglas Jefferson
Harry P. Jenkins
James David Jenkins
Percy Malcolm Jenkins
Arthur Dexter Jennings
Charles C. Jennings
Ronald Francis Jennings
Mark Wendell Johncock
Lavern H. Johncox
Benjamin C. Johnson
Craig Lafayette Johnson
Daniel L. Johnson
Edward M. Johnson
Edwin Johnson
J. H. Johnson
James Patrick Johnson
Jeffrey Kenyatta Johnson
Millard Otis Johnson
Norman L. Johnson
Darrell Jones
James Jones
Lakisha Shawanne Jones
Larry Gene Jones
Mitchell Jones
Raymond Edsel Jones
Alfred John Joyce
David Raymond Juday
David R. Jurgenson
Arthur John Kaherl
Rancy R. Kain
David Charles Kakkuri
George Gus Kalamaras
Johnny Charles Kammerman
Kenneth Klaus Kammeraad
Freeman James Karn
James Karns
John Dale Karraker
Joseph Alan Kava

Joseph John Keller
Michael David Kelley
Mark Steven Kelly
Donovan M. Kenaley
William Kennedy
George W. Kennicott
Edwin Joseph Kent
Michael Joseph Kearney
John T. Kerns
Mamie E. Kerr
William Robert Ketvirtis
George P. Kidder
Kathryn Marie Kik
Harvey Edwin Kincaid
Dwight Berton King
John T. King
Thomas Stacey Kingsley
Frank Allan Kingston
Harry Kinne
James Robert "Tim" Kinney
Frances E Kintner
William Frederick Kirk
Gary Lee Kirtley
Barbara L. Kish
Reginald Glenn Kissinger
Bruce G. Kitchen
Arthur F. Kivela
Kenneth Wayne Klaassen
John Klimp
Richard Klingst
Roger Len Klok
Friedrich Knapp
Glenn Bernard Knowles
William H. Knowles
Jefferson Wayne Koch
Mark Henry Komdeur
Jack Allen Koning
Gordon Ray Konkle
Leonard P. Kontur
Walter F. Kontur
Mark Allan Koopsen
Cameron Peter Kooy
Herman Major Kops
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